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## EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS

### Full Particulars of the Sudden Death of Charles Dickens.

### HIS FINAL WORK AND LAST WORDS.

### Tributes of the London Daily and Weekly Press.

### Simplicity and Purity of His Life and Character.

### Further Criticism of Mr. Goldwin Smith's Letter to Disraeli.

The steam-ship *Cuba*, from Liverpool June 11, and Queenstown 12th, and the *Hammonia*, from Hamburg 6th, and Havre 11th, reached this port last evening. The news by the former is two days later.

A correspondent of the *Scotsman* states that Queen VICTORIA has expressed to the Duchess of SUTHERLAND, in a private note, the deep interest with which she regards the approaching Protestant Conference in New-York. It is now said that Lord SHAFTESBURY will not attend.

A telegram from Madras, India, dated June 9, 12:5 A. M., says: "Cholera is assuming an epidemic form; a few Europeans have been attacked, but have recovered. The effluvium from the river is frightful."

The last epileptic seizure of the Pope, says the Rome correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, was more serious than was supposed. It was followed by a violent attack of diarrhea, which lasted twenty-four hours, and which left the Holy Father in a very feeble condition. His health, however, has since improved, though it is not in a state to bear the strain to which it is exposed.

The Italian journals report a discourse alleged to have been delivered by Mgr. DUSMET, Archbishop of Catania, in which that prelate quotes a letter from the Virgin Mary to the inhabitants of Messina, upholding the dogma of infallibility. It is to be hoped, for the honor of the nineteenth century, that the journals have been hoaxed.

Great fears are again entertained in Rome of a Garibaldian irruption. The authorities seem to feel no confidence in the pacifying assurances of the French Government; for not only is the Garrison of Rome kept in constant readiness, but troops and gendarmes are distributed in groups along the frontier, so that they may act as circumstances require. There can be no doubt that the whole of Italy is in a very critical state, but well-informed persons say there will be no serious movement till the Autumn.

The Empress of the French has informed, by a telegraphic dispatch, the French Ambassador at Constantinople that she places at his disposition a sum of 10,000 francs for the use of those who have suffered by the late conflagration. Five thousand francs have, in addition, been forwarded to M. BOURÉE by the Department of Foreign Affairs. The Emperor, on learning the disastrous news of the fire at Limoges, which destroyed twelve houses occupied by workmen and reduced seventy families to ruin, forwarded a sum of 5,000f., from his private purse, to the Prefect of Haute-Vienne for distribution among the victims of the disaster.

M. GOUPIL, the well-known publisher of engravings, was, on the 7th, very nearly the victim of a serious accident. He was proceeding to the station of Rueil in a phaeton drawn by a powerful young horse, and was holding the reins himself, a groom sitting by his side. The vehicle was going along the road close to the Seine, when just opposite the Isle of Croissy, a large dog sprang out, and by its barking frightened the horse. The animal turned suddenly aside and jumped into the river. M. GOUPIL, at once quitting the seat, sprang out and swam to the bank, while the groom, seizing the reins, forced by a violent effort the animal toward the land, and succeeded after a time in getting him into shallow water. Thence to a spot where there was a possibility of leaving the water altogether was only a work of time, so that the whole party escaped with no greater injury than a complete ducking.

In the Italian Parliament, June 9, during the debate on the Budget Signor MANICANI asked when the French intervention in Rome would cease. The same speaker remarked that in the affair of the Greek brigands England had been more exacting than Italy. The Minister replied that the Government had received no communication from France, and that consequently he believed the French policy with regard to Rome remained the same as defined by the former declarations of the French Cabinet. He added, "Italy has not sought any fresh communication because a policy of expectancy and reserve appeared to be the one counseled by circumstances." With regard to Greece, the Minister said: "The Italian Government has demanded of Greece two things, the punishment of the guilty and their accomplices, and an inquiry into the conduct of the authorities. Italy knows how difficult it is to cure evils which are the heritage of past maladministrations, but the task which the civilized world demands of Greece is not above the capacity of a people desiring regeneration. With reference to the Ecumenical Council, the Minister said that the policy of the Government was to respect the liberty of the Church and the liberty of the Council, while reserving the rights of the State and of civil society. The Government had not joined in the remonstrances addressed by several Powers to the Roman Court on account of the nature of the relations with Rome, and because it could not believe that its counsel would be likely to increase the chances of success of the other representations."

## THE DEATH OF DICKENS.

### Last Days of His Life—Particulars of His Sudden Death—His Closing Work—His Private Life and Character.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 11, 1870.

The death of CHARLES DICKENS has been a greater shock and a deeper sorrow to the people of England than could have been caused by any event I can imagine. No statesman, no man in public life, however great and important, has such a hold upon the affections of the people. THACKERAY died as suddenly, and in the midst of his work, but he had a narrower public and less personal sympathy. There was a universal mourning at the death of Prince ALBERT, but it was to a great extent official and sympathetic.

Mr. DICKENS fell in harness. He was at work all the early part of this week upon *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*. Last Saturday he was at a *fête champêtre* in the neighborhood of his country residence, Gad's-Hill. One of the finest speeches he ever made was at the recent dinner at the Royal Academy, in which he paid a noble tribute to his friend MACLISE, whose decease so shortly preceded his own. There was a rumor, last Summer, that he had an apoplectic stroke, but he made light of it, and said that he was never better in his life. He broke down, however, in his readings, and was compelled to desist for some months, and I presume, under professional advice, he finally retired a few weeks ago from the reading platform. In many respects Mr. DICKENS' habits were such as might be expected to promote vigorous old age. His face, though deeply seamed with wrinkles, was ruddy, his manners hearty; he was a great walker and fond of athletic exercises; he went in for bathing and the water-cure, and took no tobacco, which, its advocates say, was the very sedative he needed. Though strongly averse to spiritualism, he believed in, and practiced, mesmerism, and placed the little heroism of his unfinished story under mesmeric influence, which would have been one of the most striking features of the *Mystery*. Mr. DICKENS was not only a powerful magnetizer, personally relieving pain and curing disease, but he sometimes sent magnetized or mesmerized paper to persons who wrote requesting him to do so, and they declared that it acted as strongly and beneficially as if he were present. This, of course, will be attributed to imagination, but the power of so operating upon people's imaginations as to soothe their pains and cure their diseases, is a gift of considerable value.

He was a most benevolent man. Irritable in his temperament, whimsical in his manner of working, being able to write only under certain conditions or in certain places, utterly unable to endure the presence of some uncongenial persons, even of those most nearly related to him, seeming at times harsh and capricious, and separated in one way or other from many of his early friends, he was yet full of kindness, helpfulness and generosity. He was, I think, especially kind and helpful to Americans, and papers from American writers were often, I am sure, accepted by him to the exclusion of equally good, perhaps better ones, from others. He had, also, a great liking for France and the French, and was fond of going to little French towns and living among the peasantry.

If Mr. DICKENS was at times and to some persons rough and overbearing, he was, I know, most tender and affectionate, kind and helpful. An invalid American lady whom I knew lived in one of the little quiet nooks of streets running from the Strand toward the Thames, not far from the office of *All the Year Round*, to which periodical she was a contributor, and Mr. DICKENS often visited her, and sent her his favorite edition of all his works. He spent many hours with her, in her illness, talking very freely of his past and present, his life and work, and always at parting bending gravely and graciously to kiss her forehead, with a fervent "God bless you!" At the same period he was spending much time with Mr. FECHTER, who was ill, and whom he greatly liked. His own favorite of all his books, he told this lady, was *David Copperfield*, which embodies most of his own life and experiences.

Mr. DICKENS was a thoroughly democratic writer. The only aristocrat I can remember in all his works is Lord Verisopht. No hero or heroism, no prominent character in any novel is connected with the nobility. Mr. DISRAELI writes of Dukes, and revels in the Peerage. Most novelists have plenty of Lords and ladies in their stories, but for some reason the great novelist of this transition age ignored them as utterly as if they had no existence—yet in these last months of his life he was the honored guest of the Queen, who received him as a brother author, and it was expected that, if willing, he would have been made at least a Baronet. When a bill was introduced, or mooted, for creating Peers for life, Mr. DICKENS was one of the first mentioned as a suitable candidate for such an elevation. But a Lord DICKENS would not have voted in a way to satisfy the Conservative majority of the Upper House, and particularly of the Bench of Bishops.

He was, though claimed as a Puritarian, I believe, a rather low, and rather broad churchman, holding similar views to those of Canon KINGSLEY, and believing most firmly in the final triumph of the Almighty power and goodness over all evil. He wrote his books, as he once told an American whom he met on the Ohio River, to show that there was no one beyond the reach of infinite mercy—that, to use his own expression—"God never made anything too bad to be saved." If he had ever introduced the devil as one of his characters in a novel, he would have made him penitent and happy in the last chapter.

Some years ago I was favored with a little card which I shall now keep as a relic, on which Mr. DICKENS wrote his very peculiar autograph, and admission to two well-placed side-front chairs at a course of his readings at the Hanover-square Rooms. Near me sat his sister-in-law, Miss HOGARTH, who, ever since his separation from his wife, has been the head of his family, and the devoted care-taker and educator of his children, with his two daughters, and on the last night his two youngest boys, one now an officer in the army, the other at the University. They had front seats, and no persons present seemed to enjoy the readings more heartily than they did. It was beautiful to see their laughter and applause at all the good points of the readings. Miss DICKENS struck me as a most interesting young lady, and a large inheritor of her father's genius. I recognized her pretty ways and clever speeches in the "boofer lady" of *Our Mutual Friend*, and have seen other glimpses of her in other works. Of the unfortunate separation from his wife one may speak freely, because he was most frank, foolishly and needlessly frank, many thought, from the beginning. He insisted on taking the whole world into his confidence, assuring everybody that there was no fault on either side. It was simply impossible for Mr. DICKENS, with his peculiar mental organization, to live with Mrs. DICKENS, with her peculiar organization, any longer. A bad man, even a prudent, politic man, would have managed matters in some way so as not to make a scandal. Mr. DICKENS, a good and pure man, frank and open in his character, despising all shams and subterfuges, seemed bound to make all the scandal possible. Those best acquainted with all the parties have the most charity for all. CHARLES DICKENS, Jr., who has been for some time the working editor of *All the Year Round*, has always lived with his mother, I believe, and always been on the best terms with his father. I have seen Mrs. DICKENS since the famous reception of her husband, at his first visit to New-York, when she walked around the floored-over pit of the Park Theater on the arm of Brig.-Gen. GEORGE P. MORRIS, the gratified spectator of that great ovation to the rising genius of the author of the *Pickwick Papers*, who was at the moment jotting down in his memory his *American Notes*, and making sketches for *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

I cannot ascertain how much work Mr. DICKENS had done on *Edwin Drood*, whether he had even sketched the plot of the story he was working out so carefully; for the three parts published show great, and not entirely successful effort. It is said, indeed, that he complained that it did not come easily to him, that the work was not so spontaneous as his other stories. Shall we ever know, I wonder, what was to happen at that Christmas dinner of reconciliation, what was the object of that nocturnal expedition to the top of the cathedral tower, and what Edwin Drood will do with that ring?

Of the funeral, you will have heard. No man has written a more pointed condemnation of the hideous pomposities of an English funeral than Mr. DICKENS. He also declared with great energy that they should never put him in Westminster Abbey, where it is now proposed to bury him. He would have preferred to lie with so many be loved best in the Kensal Green Cemetery, if he had any special preference about it. MONADNOCK.

### Particulars of His Death—Tributes of the London Press—His Last Letter and Last Words—Interesting Reminiscences.

The *News* of the 11th says: "Some particulars are supplied to us of the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS. He was at Rochester on Tuesday, the 7th inst.; on Wednesday he was employed at his literary labors until dinner-time. When at dinner he was seized with a violent pain in the head, and fell down, becoming totally unconscious. He was placed on a sofa in the dining-room, as it was not considered advisable to remove him up-stairs. Mr. S. STEELE, of Strood, his local medical adviser, was sent for, and found him laboring under a severe form of apoplexy. Stertorous breathing had taken place, and the extremities very soon became cold. Mr. STEELE remained with him until near midnight, when Mr. F. CARR BEARD, surgeon, of Welbeck-street, London, an old personal friend of Mr. DICKENS, arrived with Mrs. COLLINS and Miss DICKENS, daughters of the great novelist. Mr. BEARD immediately consulted with Mr. STEELE, but they had little hope. Mr. DICKENS was still unconscious, and remained in that state up to the time of his death. Mr. BEARD remained with him all night. Dr. J. RUSSELL REYNOLDS, the eminent physician of Grosvenor-street was telegraphed for, and arrived on Thursday afternoon. He agreed with Messrs. BEARD and STEELE in considering the case a hopeless one from the first. His death took place at 6¼ o'clock. Mr. DICKENS was well on the Wednesday, and wrote a great deal during the day. He had lately had no premonitory symptoms of an affection of the brain. A post-mortem examination is to be made. A contemporary states that when Mr. DICKENS sat down to dinner on Wednesday, his sister-in-law, Miss HOGARTH, observed an unusual appearance in his face, and became alarmed, and said she feared he was ill, proposing in the same breath to telegraph for medical assistance. Mr. DICKENS replied, "No, no, no; I have got the toothache, and shall be better presently." He then asked that the window might be shut; and almost immediately he lapsed into unconsciousness, from which state he never recovered till the moment of his death. Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, the younger, was telegraphed for on Wednesday evening, but the message did not reach London till Thursday morning. He started instantly for his father's residence, and was present at the death-bed, with two of his sisters, Miss HOGARTH, and the medical attendants.

Elsewhere in the same paper it is pointed out that the day of the great novelist's death was, strange to say, the anniversary of the Staplehurst accident, in which it will be remembered he was in great peril, and from which some of those nearest to him consider he received a physical shock from which he never really recovered. The friends in the habit of meeting Mr. DICKENS privately, recall now, says the *News*, the energy with which he depicted that dreadful scene, and how, as the climax of his story came, and its dread interest grew, he would rise from the table and literally act the parts of the several sufferers to whom he had lent a helping hand. Now that he is gone it is remembered, too, with absolute pain, that one of the first surgeons of the day, who was present when this Staplehurst story was told soon after its occurrence, remarked that "the worst of these railway accidents was the difficulty of determining the period at which the system could be said to have survived the shock, and that instances were on record of two or three years having gone by before the life-sufferer knew that he was seriously hurt." But the medical testimony as to the immediate cause of Mr. DICKENS' death is definite and precise. Apoplexy—an effusion of blood on the brain, the cause an overstrained system, and the result one which was only staved off twelve months ago, when he was induced to obey his doctor's injunctions, and to suspend his reading in public—has carried him away at a comparatively early age, and all that remains to his sorrowing friends is to recall with affection the many traits which made this great man so lovable.

The *Times* of the same date has the following: During the whole of Wednesday Mr. DICKENS had manifested signs of illness, saying that he felt dull, and that the work on which he was engaged was burdensome to him. He came to the dinner-table at 6 o'clock, and his sister-in-law, Miss HOGARTH, observed that his eyes were full of tears. She did not like to mention this to him, but watched him anxiously until, alarmed by the expression of his face, she proposed sending for medical assistance. He said "No," but said it with imperfect articulation. The next moment he complained of toothache, put his hand to the side of his head, and desired that the window might be shut. It was shut immediately, and Miss HOGARTH went to him and took his arm, intending to lead him from the room. After one or two steps he suddenly fell heavily on his left side, and remained unconscious and speechless until his death, which came at 6:10 on Thursday, just twenty-four hours after the attack. As soon as he fell a telegram was dispatched to his old friend and constant medical attendant, Mr. F. CARR BEARD, of Welbeck-street, who went to Gad's-Hill immediately, but found the condition of his patient to be past hope. Mr. STEELE, of Strood, was already in attendance; and Dr. RUSSELL REYNOLDS went down on Thursday, Mr. BEARD himself remaining until the last. The pupil of the right eye was much dilated, that of the left contracted, the breathing stertorous, the limbs flaccid until half an hour before death, when some convulsion occurred. These symptoms point conclusively to the giving way of a blood-vessel in the brain, and to consequent large hemorrhage, or, in other words, to what is called apoplexy.

COMMENTS OF THE DAILY PRESS.

The *Times* of June 11 says: "The mere announcement that CHARLES DICKENS is dead repeats the common sentence passed on all humanity. Death has once again demanded its own, and made a claim which all men must sooner or later meet. We forget how many mortals breathe their last in every minute according to the calculations of statistical authorities. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, and yesterday, the 9th day of June, 1870, will be an evil day in the memories of all who can appreciate true genius and admire its matchless works. We have had greater writers both in poetry and prose, but they were not of our day and generation. For us just now this loss is our greatest. It would have been great at any time from the moment when he turned with aversion from the drudgery of a solicitor's office, amid the forebodings of his friends, and thenceforward rose in the clear light of literature, unt he soared in the sunshine of success far above all his fellows. There are minds of such jealous fiber that the very merits of an author, his mightiest gifts and his most special talents, only serve as food on which to nourish their prejudices. Such are they who, while forced to admit the wit, humor, and power of CHARLES DICKENS, always added, "but he was vulgar." Yes, in one sense he was vulgar; he delighted in sketching the characters not of dukes and duchesses, but of the poor and lowly. He had listened to their wants and sorrows, seen them in their alleys and garrets, had learnt their accents and dialect by heart, and then with a truth and liveliness all his own, he photographed them in his immortal works. In that sense alone was CHARLES DICKENS "vulgar." He was of the people, and lived among them. His was not the close atmosphere of a saloon or of a forcing-house. In the open air of the streets and woods and fields he lived and had his being, and so he came into closer union with common men, and caught with an intuitive force and fullness of feature every detail of their daily life. His creations have been naturalized, so to speak, among all classes of the community, and are familiar to every man, high or low.

When a great writer, on his death-bed, was with his last breath instructing his children in the secret of his success, he said: "Be natural, my children, for the writer that is natural has fulfilled all the rules of art." And this was preeminently the case with CHARLES DICKENS. His great characters have struck fast root in the hearts of his countrymen for this, above all other reasons, that they are natural—natural both relatively to the writer who created them, and to the station in life in which they are supposed to live. Like the giant who revived as soon as he touched his mother earth, CHARLES DICKENS was never so strong as when he threw himself back on the native soil of the social class among which he had been born and bred, whose virtues, faults and foibles he could portray with a truth and vigor denied to any other man. That he was eminently successful may be proved by his works. He is gone, indeed, but they remain behind, and will long speak for him. Every day will only add to the universal feeling that he wrote not for this age alone, but for all time, and that this generation, in losing sight of him, will hardly look upon his like again.

In the same paper of the 10th is the following: We cannot conclude these remarks without paying a tribute to the moral influence of the writings of which we have spoken. Mr. DICKENS was a man of an eminently kindly nature, and full of sympathy for all around him. This, without being paraded, makes itself manifest in his works, and we have no doubt whatever that much of the active benevolence of the present day, the interest in humble persons and humble things, and the desire to seek out and relieve every form of misery is due to the influence of his works. We feel that we have lost one of the foremost Englishmen of the age. There are clever writers enough, but no one who will take the place, literary and social, that belonged to him. It was but the other day that at the Royal Academy banquet he made the best speech of the evening, in matter, language and manner. His powers as an actor are well known, though, of late years, they have been only exhibited in the narrower field of public readings. He was made to be popular, and, even irrespective of his literary genius, was an able and strong-minded man, who would have succeeded in almost any profession to which he devoted himself. We can but condole with the public on his sudden and premature loss.

The *Daily News*, the paper, it will be remembered, which Mr. DICKENS established, in the course of a long article, says: Never was human being more "thorough." His friendship was a fervent reality, and he spared no pains, and withheld no exertion, to serve those whom he thought worthy, and to whom his countenance was valuable. The whole energy of his nature—and the passage in *David Copperfield* in which the hero attributes whatever success he has acquired in life to his faculty of devoting his whole strength and thoughts to the subject in hand, whatever it might be, precisely describes CHARLES DICKENS himself—was given to the friend as readily and fully as to the day's work, and it would be impossible to say more. Again, this kindly helpfulness was more valuable in DICKENS than in most men, from his shrewd common sense, his worldly wisdom, his business habits, his intense regard for accuracy in detail. Whatever he said should be done, those who knew him regarded as accomplished. There was no forgetfulness, no procrastination, no excuse, when the time for granting a promised favor came. His hours and days were spent by rule. He rose at a certain time, he retired at another, and, though no precisian, it was not often that his arrangements varied. His hours for writing were between breakfast and luncheon, and when there was work to be done no temptation was sufficiently strong to cause it to be neglected. This order and regularity followed him through the day. His mind was essentially methodical, and in his long walks, in his recreations, in his labor, he was governed by rules laid down for himself by himself, rules well studied beforehand, and rarely departed from. The so-called men of business, the people whose own exclusive devotion to the science of profit and loss makes them regard doubtfully all to whom that same science is not the main object of life, would have been delighted and amazed at this side of DICKENS' character. Proud of literature as a mistress whom it was a privilege to serve, true to the profession of letters as among the highest of human callings, he was ever careful to preserve untarnished the trust conferred on him by his genius, and never forgot that it is as important to self-respect to be exact in small things as in great. Other celebrated men may be pardoned for the minor sins of forgetfulness and impracticability in worldly affairs; but of CHARLES DICKENS it may be said that he had within himself the elements of success in almost any walk of life, that he never broke a promise, nor failed a friend.

The *Post* remarks that if Mr. DICKENS did not succeed in appreciating the nicer superficial distinctions of society, or even in seeing through them the actual men and women whom they cover, yet when he was among the classes whom he best loved to depict, he showed himself a most profound observer of mankind. It is, too, honorable to him as an individual rather than as an artist that he always showed himself unable to seize or to understand the darker side of human nature. But when he presented a type taken from the middle or the lower classes it was with a master-hand. His fame rests, in its essential parts, upon works that appeal to the sympathies and feelings of all mankind, and that strike notes which will never cease to vibrate as long as the world exists. Now that he has gone from among us, we cannot but feel that a void is left where he stood, and that we have lost a man who, in spite of shortcomings, has done more than any other that lived in his time to make English literature loved and admired.

The *Telegraph* says that Mr. DICKENS was essentially a public servant, and at his post as a public servant he has fallen. The Ministers who broaden our liberties, who purify and improve the mechanism of our social life, have their distinct mission and reward; so have the commanders who lead our fleets and armies to victory. But who can tell how much greater than battles or reform bills, or even than education schemes, is the constant, elevating, touching and softening powers of such writers as DICKENS? In a hundred ways the great novelist who has just departed has done for his country what his countrymen will never be able to measure aright. The political, the economical, the scientific sides of the human mind, all have their set and valued instructors and authorities; but shall not the affections and the emotions, too, have their guides, their teachers, their chosen apostles? True, we leave the supply of this great need much to chance, or the drift of the genius of the particular age; and when we have got the man who expresses in pure and ennobling forms the best impulses and warmest sympathies of that age, we are content to pay him handsomely and to applaud him unsparingly. We shall, perhaps, some day do something more; meanwhile, in paying our hurried first tribute of sorrow and honor to the memory of CHARLES DICKENS, we insist that he has lived as a public servant, and as a public servant also he has died. The workman has fallen at his task; the warrior has died in his harness. Every Englishman knows how to honor such a life and such a death.

COMMENTS OF THE WEEKLY PRESS.

The *Spectator* pronounces Mr. DICKENS to be the greatest humorist whom England has ever produced, SHAKESPEARE himself not excepted, and calls attention to the wonderful influence his writings have exerted in softening the strong lines of demarkation between the different classes of English society, and the extraordinary stimulus they have thereby given to the various great efforts of the day for ameliorating wretchedness and reclaiming crime. And yet Mr. DICKENS has not only never been a professional philanthropist, but he has exerted his great powers to the utmost to ridicule professional philanthropy. It was the great triumph of his humor to sharpen the vision of mankind for hideous moral contrasts which he knew as little as any of us how to remove; and for the systematic methods of attacking which he had even less taste than most other men—his genius, like most other geniuses, revolting against system, and the conventional types it tends to produce. Mr. DICKENS, it is true, looked with a more than approving eye on all the aspects of jollity, even though accompanied, as they so often are, with self-indulgent weaknesses; and with a detestation perfectly morbid on those meaner and harsher elements in human nature which are fatal to jollity. He was far too fond, also, of pushing his doctrine of geniality to the point of sentimental falseness. Still, the deficiencies, such as they were, in Mr. DICKENS literary morality have really done far less to relax the moral ideal of society unduly, than his marvelous powers as a humorist have done to teach us how unduly stringent it has often been through mere ignorance. His delight in the grotesque has done far more than ever Mr. JOHN STUART MILL by any philosophical defense of liberty could do, to make us tolerant towards individual eccentricity of almost every shade, and even to teach us to pet it with something like parental fondness. And he has given a greater impulse than any man of his generation to that righteous hatred of caste-feeling and class-cruelty which more and more distinguishes modern society.

The *Saturday Review* says that Mr. DICKENS was to himself always something more than an artist. He set himself a variety of tasks, the due discharge of which seemed to him of great importance. He had certain doctrines in morals which he wished to inculcate. He was bent on preaching the views of charity and tolerance which he believed it to be of great use to men to hold, and to hold firmly. Much of the liberalism of the present day in England, and its peculiar type, is due to Mr. DICKENS. So far as the exclusiveness of religious sects has died away in England, its decay may fairly be in a large measure attributed to the circulation of Mr. DICKENS' works in the families even of the most exclusively religious people. There was also in all his works an unvarying respect for the sanctity of home and the goodness of women. He was a just man, a hater of petty tyranny, of the despotism of beadles, and the recklessness of the lower herd of schoolmasters. His evident sincerity of purpose gave a kind of dignity to his writings, and took away from them all air of coming from a man who was merely making merry to get money from the public. Lastly, he was an artist who was not only fond of his art and proud of his success in it, but who looked on art as imposing duties and responsibilities on those who devote themselves to it. He always accepted the applause of the public as a tribute not only to himself but to the calling he pursued, and to the high aims with which it might be connected.

DICKENS' LAST WORDS.

*To the Editor of the Daily News:*

SIR: Much as I should have continued to prize to my dying day the inclosed letter of our dear friend, CHARLES DICKENS, I should never have entertained the idea of printing it without the consent of the author or his representatives, except for the fact of its having been probably one of the last he ever wrote, and for its expression of sentiments, which I am sure it will be a pleasure to thousands of his readers to be permitted to peruse and to peruse at once.

That the public may exactly understand the circumstances under which it was written, I am bound to explain that it is a reply to a letter which I addressed to him in reference to a passage in the tenth chapter of *Edwin Drood*, respecting which I ventured to suggest that—without the slightest intention (I was persuaded) of hurting the sincere religious feelings of any of his readers—he had, perhaps, for the moment forgotten that the figure of speech alluded to by him in a way which, to my certain knowledge, was distasteful to some of his admirers, was drawn from a passage of Holy Writ which is greatly reverenced by a large number of his countrymen as a prophetic description of the sufferings of our Savior. Kindly and Christianly as I believe my letter was worded, I certainly would not have written it, if I could have seen only a few hours into the future. I told him that, exemplary as had been his castigation of religious pretenders, I was assured he could no more say anything, deliberately, to hurt the feelings of devoted and honest people than he could write the ribaldry of RABELAIS or SWIFT; that I was myself but indifferently religious, (as *Hamlet* would have said, and that if the passage grated upon my mind, it would grate still more harshly upon the minds of many others whom, I was sure, he would not willingly offend. The letter which I send you is CHARLES DICKENS' reply to mine, and it is one of which neither he nor his dearest friends can have need to be ashamed. It appears to me a satisfactory reply, because I think it indicates that if the point of view which I suggested had occurred to him in the first instance he would have avoided the allusion altogether; for although the figure may have been so often used on inappropriate occasions, he, I am sure, would not have wished to follow the bad example. Whatever the result of our friendly discussion might have been, (for I was thinking over my reply to him on my way to business when I saw the astounding announcement of his death,) I cannot but be glad to have in my possession CHARLES DICKENS' last words—and such words—and to be able to lay them before his thousands of his admiring and mourning friends. I am, &c., J. M. M

GAD'S HILL-PLACE, HIGHAM BY ROCHESTER, KENT, WEDNESDAY, the 8th June, 1870.

DEAR SIR: It would be quite inconceivable to me—but for your letter—that any reasonable reader could possibly attach a scriptural reference to a passage in a book of mine, reproducing a much-abused social figure of speech, impressed into all sorts of service, on all sorts of inappropriate occasions, without the faintest connection of it with its original source. I am truly shocked to find that any reader can make the mistake. I have always striven in my writings to express veneration for the life and lessons of our Savior; because I feel it; and because I re-wrote that history for my children—every one of whom knew it from having it repeated to them, long before they could read, and almost as soon as they could speak. But I have never made proclamation of this from the house-tops.

Faithfully yours, CHARLES DICKENS.

DICKENS AND LEIGH HUNT.

The same paper contains the following: In your obituary notice of Mr. DICKENS you mention that some of the external characteristics of Skimpole were taken from LEIGH HUNT. This is true; but it should be added that the character in its totality was never meant for the kindly and loveable old essayist and poet. To suppose so, as some do, is to do an injustice to the memories both of LEIGH HUNT and DICKENS. The latter himself corrected the misapprehension in a paper in *All the Year Round* toward the close of 1859, after HUNT'S death; and during HUNT'S life, and after the publication of *Bleak House*, he wrote a most genial paper about him in *Household Words*. It is also within my knowledge that he expressed to LEIGH HUNT personally his regret at the Skimpole mistake.

I am, &c., EDMUND OLLIER.
SOUTH KENSINGTON, June 10.

## "LOTHAIR."

### Mr. Goldwin Smith and Mr. Disraeli.

Both the *Spectator* and the *Saturday Review* condemn Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH'S short and sharp letter to Mr. DISRAELI. The *Spectator* regards the letter "as a blunder in art, an anachronism in manners, an error, though not perhaps a grave one, in morality. It is a blunder in art, because it is not a retort at all in any sense in which literary art can acknowledge repartee, but a mere insult. Art is degraded when littérateurs can only reply to an insult by an outrage, when they are driven to substitute oaths for repartees, and rebut epigrams with nicknames which will never stick." A retort, it says, "should throw back the charge; a repartee should turn the laugh; an insult, if ever justifiable, should be true; but 'Coward!' is no retort to 'Parasite!' there is no humor in calling words 'stingless' when the epithet proves them to have stung, and even the insult lacks incisiveness from its utter inapplicability. If the evidence of a life may be trusted, Mr. DISRAELI'S early boast, 'Does Vivian Grey know fear?' was no ebullition of vanity, but a mere statement from a man who felt that attack did but pleasurably quicken his pulse. * * * Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH ranks among the masters of the pen, and should feel, when calling an old statesman coward, as a *maître d' armes* might feel if in a frenzy of passion he had spit in an opponent's face. Let the attack be ever so grievous, provided it is within the rules, it should be met with the weapons allowed; and it would be difficult for Mr. SMITH to show that Mr. DISRAELI was out of rule—for he, it must not be forgotten, interprets parasite, as the public has done, in its secondary sense. In that sense parasite is not a much worse epithet than lackey.

The *Saturday Review* observes that Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH ought by this time to know that there is nothing so ridiculous as to fit on a fool's cap which a spiteful foe presents to you. Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH made exactly that false move which Mr. DISRAELI wanted him to make. Mr. DISRAELI was in the wrong—Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH would not leave him there, and has put himself in a worse wrong. Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, too, has condescended to sputter and to talk incoherently. He says that Mr. DISRAELI'S affront is "stingless," and then he shows that he has been stung to the quick, and comes before the world with his face swollen, and evidently in great pain and agony. And worse, and more melancholy than all, he talks about a "coward," and about Mr DISRAELI "answering for his words." This is what we mean by incoherent language; for we will not, we cannot, do Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH the wrong of supposing that he really intended under any circumstances to threaten anything about a duel, or the possibility of calling Mr. DISRAELI to account in the field. Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH has not, we are sure, acclimated himself to revolvers and the bowie-knife, and therefore we had rather think that he is talking nonsense than threatening pistols. In fact, we had rather think nothing about this sad matter. The sooner we all forget it the better, and our regret is that there is any thing connected with Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH that we are glad to forget. Meanwhile, when in a very poor business like this one party forgets what is due to good taste and the other what is due to good sense, the cynical world is apt to laugh with the one and at the other. In this case we may regret, but cannot wonder, which way the laugh goes.

## NEWS BY CABLE.

### Additional Deaths by the Great Northern Railway Disaster—The Baptist Centennial—Death of Another "Masquerader"—Miscellaneous.

LONDON, June 22.—The deaths by the accident on the Great Western Railway now number seventeen. Mr. THOMAS MARSHALL, of Kirkstall, who was badly wounded, died today. Three bodies still remain unrecognized. All the injured are now doing well except one, who it is thought cannot recover....A collision occurred today between two excursion trains near Newcastle. Several persons were injured, two badly; but none were killed....The Baptist Association have met at Leicester to observe their centennial anniversary. The leading divines of the denomination are present, and the proceedings are deeply interesting.... M. DE LESSEPS, the builder of the Suez Canal, has arrived in England. He will be the guest of the Corporation of Liverpool on Friday next, and will remain in that city until Monday, receiving during his stay a banquet, addresses and other honors....Mr. PEELE, one of the parties involved in the Boulton and Park scandal, is dead....Royal invitations have been sent out for a State breakfast Friday on the lawn of Windsor Castle....A crowded meeting was held at Exeter Hall to-night in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor law....Vice-Admiral ROBINSON and Naval Constructor REED have been notified that their resignations tendered yesterday, will not be accepted....Mr. ASHBURY, of the yacht *Cambria*, has been in negotiation recently for a Liverpool pilot as a navigator in the coming Transatlantic voyage.....The weather today is beautiful, but hot, dry, and unfavorable to the growing crops.

### British Parliament—The Education Bill—The Turf.

LONDON, June 22.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. HORSMAN announced that should the amendment to the Education bill, striking out grants for denominational schools, be adopted, he would urge that provision be made for the construction of double school buildings, one part for secular and the other for religious teaching. The bill providing for the appeal of defendants in capital cases was lost. The House adjourned.

At the Newcastle-on-Tyne meeting today the Northumberland Plate of 300 sovereigns, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, for three-year olds and upwards, was won by Mr. YORK'S b. c. *Kennington*, by *Oxford*, out of *Polynesia*, beating Mr. WALL'S b. m. *Mysotis*, second, and Mr. LINCOLN'S *Kidderminster*, third. The betting at the start was two to one against the winner.

### The French Conspirators—Trial of the Working Men—The Imperial Family.

PARIS, June 22.—New evidence of the conspiracy against the State and Emperor is coming to light, and yesterday several additional arrests were made. The trial of the members of the International Society of Workmen for complicity in the late plot began this morning. Nothing important has been elicited thus far. Thirty-eight members of the Society are accused.... Many vessels have left Marseilles for the Black Sea to load with grain.... The Imperial family have arrived at St. Cloud. The Emperor has congratulated the Duke DE GRAMMONT, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon his speech in the Chambers, yesterday, in defense of the policy of the dynasty.

### A Spanish Fleet Sails—Destination Unknown—Castellar on Slavery—Swiss Church and State—Miscellaneous.

MADRID, June 22.—A fleet, consisting of two frigates and a corvette, sailed from Cadiz yesterday. Their destination is unknown.

PARIS, June 22.—The journals of this city today publish the great speech delivered by Señor CASTELLAR in the Spanish Cortes a day or two since. He spoke in opposition to the plan of the Government for gradual emancipation, but favored the immediate freedom of every slave in Spanish territory. He quoted the proclamation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN amid loud applause.

ZURICH, June 22.—The Council of the State of Neufchatel has voted by a large majority in favor of the separation of Church and State.

BRUSSELS, June 22.—There is much uneasiness at Verviers. Fears of another outbreak are entertained. The Government is taking precautions to prevent it.

MUNICH, June 22.—The King persists in his refusal to accept the resignation of the Minister of War, which was tendered some time ago.

## COMMENCEMENTS.

### VASSAR COLLEGE.

#### Commencement Exercises—List of the Graduates—Conferring Degrees—Flourishing Condition of the Institution.

The great and novel educational enterprise inaugurated by the late MATTHEW VASSAR, a few years ago, by bequeathing a magnificent endowment for the establishment of a Young Ladies' College at Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson, developed its first fruits yesterday in the graduation of thirty-three young ladies, possessing all the scholastic accomplishments and polished manners obtained by first-class collegiate instruction.

The extensive and pleasant grounds surrounding the institution were decked in a most attractive dress, and the long, polyagonal collegiate building was the scene of considerable animation. It was the last day of Commencement week, opened on Sunday by the delivery of a Baccalaurate sermon, and followed on the Monday and Tuesday following by class-day exercises, &c. Inside the chapel, on the second floor of the College, were assembled the candidates for graduating honors, making a bright and happy picture, which was framed by the pretty faces of upward of 300 of the younger students seated in the galleries. Occupying benches behind the conspicuous thirty-three young ladies were two or three hundred fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, gathered from all parts of the country for the purpose of witnessing the educational triumphs of those in whom they were so deeply interested. The platform at the front part of the chapel was occupied by members of the Board of Trustees and of the Faculty, including John H. Raymond, LL.D., President of the College; Hannah W. Lyman, Lady Principal; Nathan Bishop, LL.D.; Matthew Vassar, Jr., and John G. Vassar, relatives of the founder; Prof. Truman J. Backus, Miss Maria Mitchell, the distinguished Professor of Astronomy; Hon. Ira Harris, Mr. Stephen M. Buckingham, of Hyde Park, besides the following Trustees: Hon. William Kelly, of Rhinebeck; Hon. John Thompson, Hon. Charles W. Swift, Rev. Dr. Rufus Babcock, Gen. Morgan L. Smith, of New-Jersey; Mr. Cyrus Swan, and Hon. Geo. W. Sterling. The graduates were all toileted in white Summer dresses, *en train*, and were clustered in several of the forward seats. The lovely group was composed of Misses Kate Effie Brown, Frances Eva Case, Mary Chumar, Elizabeth Rebecca Coffin, Viola Regia Crowe, Elizabeth Stiles Curtiss, Jenny Wilson Demarest, Jane Anna Denton, Annie Isabelle Hatt, Helen Clara Higgins, Sarah Elma Hoskins, Frances Hoyt, Flora Lewis Hughes, Jeannette Philena Huntington, Mary Gertrude Mead, Lillie Merrick, Mary Anna Mineah, Mary Harriet Norris, Hattie Olivia Palmer, Mary Angeline Parker, Mary Louise Rice, Cynthia Weed Ritch, Ella Corilla Robinson, Lucinda Vail Rushmore, Sarah Edwards Schuyler, Kate Austin Seeley, Ellen Adee Skeel, Elizabeth Drinker Storer, Sophia Dickerman Storke, Ellen Henrietta Swallow, Emma Corning Sweetser, Harriette Amelia Trumbull and Amanda Woods Woods.

The exercises opened with an organ voluntary, executed by Prof. RITTER, after which were heard an oratio salutatorio by Miss RITCH, of Stamford, Conn., and two fine compositions, one by Miss M. G. MEAD, of this City, "What Shall We Eat," and one by Miss STORER, of Cincinnati, "From Strength to Strength." These were followed by an alleged BEETHOVEN'S Fifth Symphony, in which Misses WOODS, RUSHMORE, HOYT and HIGGINS took part. A French essay, entitled "The New Era," was read by Miss MARY CHISMAR, of Trenton, N. J., who performed her task in a very creditable manner. Additional musical pieces were also rendered, embracing a concerto in G minor, second and third movements, by Miss MERRICK, with Miss RUSHMORE as accompanist, and a rondo—opus 73, CHOPIN, by Misses HATT and SWEETSER. Two compositions, entitled "The Task," by Miss SCHUYLER, and "Wages," by Miss CASE, also formed a portion of the exercises, together with a poem, "The Endless Promise," by Miss STORKE, and a spirited German essay by Miss NORRIS. The programme was completed by a valedictory, subject: "Doing and Being," given by Miss DENTON, of this City, in good style. The conferring of baccalaureate degrees on the graduates by Prof. RAYMOND was subsequently witnessed, after which the degree of A. B. was bestowed on Miss LEPBA N. CLARKE, one of the teachers at the College. At the close of the exercises the pupils and spectators partook of a collation in the large dining-room of the College. Later in the day the College and grounds were filled with small detachments from the main body of the guests, viewing the various places of interest, with the students as chaperones. The laboratories and mineral collections, the library and the art gallery, were visited, and attracted a good deal of attention. The art gallery, although the property of one of the youngest colleges, is rich in works from the brushes of eminent painters, including Turner, Church, B. West, Kensett, McEntee, Hart, Richards and others. Copies after the old masters were also found hanging on the walls. A valuable cabinet of fossils on the third floor of the institution was regarded with feelings of interest. In fact, everything about the College, appertaining to the different branches of learning, was found to be of the most complete character. The riding-school and gymnasium, in which the students practice horseback-exercises and light gymnastics, and the observatory, were centers of attraction. Some of the more inquisitive of the spectators caught cursory glimpses of some of the vacated dormitories, in which the confused appearance of things furnished evidence that the late occupants had deserted them in a hasty manner, after the fashion of male collegiate graduates. These apartments, however, are ordinarily kept in a very neat condition. At the conclusion of the inspecting the time arrived for the youthful graduates to bid good-bye to each other, and to start for their widely-separated homes. They gathered in the parlors of the College in twos and threes until nearly all were present. It seemed in looking at them as if a complete metamorphosis had been made in their appearance. In the morning they were buoyant and merry, but now they were dressed in traveling costumes, and were about to part from their old Alma Mater and from the pleasant associations clustering around four years of college life. Little mementos and photographs were collected, and promises were made to hold each other in remembrance. Then came the last act in the fervent leave-taking, the final parting kiss, and the uttering of the sad farewell, and with these tender acts the Commencement day ceremonies of 1870, like the gifted graduates, vanished from sight. On Monday evening last the College enjoyed a *soirée musicale*, given under the direction of Prof. F. L. RITTER, who is a member of the College Faculty. The programme was well selected, and the music, which forms a portion of the studies, was of the finest description. On Tuesday class-day was celebrated by an entertaining order of exercises.

### RUTGERS COLLEGE.

#### Commencement Exercises—Alumni Meeting—Conferring of Degrees.

The regular annual Commencement exercises of the graduating students of Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J., were held yesterday in the First Reformed Church of that city. The edifice was literally packed with the interested of both sexes. At 10½ o'clock the procession formed on the College Campus and, headed by GRAFULLA'S Seventh Regiment Band, marched to the Church, where the following literary exercises were proceeded with by the members of the graduating class: R. A. PEARSE, of New-York, Latin Salutatory; C. K. JONES, of Brooklyn, English Salutatory; LUTHER BARTON, of New-Brunswick, Philosophical Oration; GRAHAM TAYLOR, of Newark, "Our Charter;" D. M. KNICKERBOCKER, of New-York, "Specialties;" J. W. SCHENCK, of New-Brunswick, "Influence of Art;" G. G. FRELINGHUYSEN, of Newark, "Treasures of Nature;" NICHOLAS PEARSE, New-York, "Self;" ABRAHAM VAN HORN, Jersey City, "Wide, Wide World;" J. H. LEUPP, New-Brunswick, "Influence;" CALVIN E. LASHER, Catskill, "Public Opinion;" T. MARKELL TREGO, New-York, "Patriotism;" J. L. WESTON, New-Brunswick, "Whether Or No;" ASHER ANDERSON, New-York, "What we Need;" G. B. CARPENTER, Jersey City, "National Faults;" J. F. MCLAURY, New-York, "Forward;" L. L. KELLOGG, New-York, "Triumph of Time." At the close of the foregoing exercises, President CAMPBELL presented the diplomas to the Class of 1870, amid the incense of floral offerings and the admiration of the spectators. The following special prizes were awarded: Broadhead prize for Classics, ALEXANDER JOHNSON; Suydam prize for Natural Science, FREDERICK A. CANFIELD; Suydam prize for Composition, R. AUGUSTUS PEARSE; Bradley prize for Mathematics, FREDERICK A. CANFIELD; Cook prize for Mineralogy, WILLIAM CLARKE; Murray prize for Thesis, first, WILLIAM CLARKE; second, C. C. HAVEN, Jr.; Van Doren prize for the best Essay on Missions, ASHER ANDERSON.

The following honorary degrees were conferred: A. M.—ROBERT S. WOODRUFF, Jr., Trenton, N. J., principal of Rutgers Grammar School; J. W. WALCH, Hudson, N. Y. A. B.—Rev. ELIAS MEAD, Coynles, N. Y. L. L. D.—Hon. HENRY HOGEBOOM, Hudson, N. Y.; Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER, New-York; Hon. JAMES R. LUDLOW, Philadelphia. D. D.—Rev. WM. H. TEN EYCK, Astoria, N. Y.; Rev. GILES H. MANDEVILLE, Harlem, N. Y.; Rev. JOHN B. THOMPSON, Saugerties, N. Y.; Rev. JACOB WEST, New-York City; Rev. JOHN MACC. HOLMES, Hudson, N. Y.; Rev. SAMUEL A. CLARKE, Elizabeth, N. J.; Rev. ROBERT B. CROSS, New-Jersey.

The Alumni Association concluded its session yesterday. The attendance was much smaller than on the preceding day, as many of the members had left for their homes. As the City of New-Brunswick had resolved to give a thank-offering, a resolution was adopted requesting the city to transfer to the College parts of the ground lying between the College and Hertzog Hall, for the purposes of a park. President CAMPBELL then addressed the Alumni, congratulating them on the flourishing condition of the institution, and felt happy that the work of endowment had not been performed by one man, since they would be in a state of bondage to that person; the endowing of Rutgers is the work of men, women and children. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, Gen. GEORGE H. SHARPE; Vice-President, Jonathan Dixon, Jr.; Secretary, Rev. Dr. John L. Lee; Curator, Dr. H. R. Baldwin. Jonathan Dixon, Jr., was elected Orator for 1871.

Last evening President CAMPBELL held a levée, which was attended by the wealth, beauty and fashion of New-Brunswick and the guests of the College sojourning in that city.

#### Commencement Exercises at the Parker Institute, Brooklyn.

The chapel of the Parker Institute, on Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, was filled last night to its utmost capacity by the friends and relatives of the graduating class of 1870. The Commencement exercises were of the usual character, consisting of hymn singing and essay reading. The following is a list of the subjects treated, with the names of their authors:

Salutation, Margaret K. Hallett; Juvenal and the Moderns, Mary C. Stuart; Character Chemically Considered, Florence Somers; On Laughter, Ella J. Hulett; On Words, Olivia C. Reynolds; Be Thyself, Anna M. Champlin; A Touching Tale, Isabella M. Purdy; Church History Read in Hymns, Ellen Hallett; Thought's King and Prisoner, Sarah J. Wood; William Shakespeare, Elizabeth H. Jones; Deborah, Julia M. Pott.

The essay on Character elicited hearty applause, and the reflections of Miss JONES on the reputation of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, with special reference to his sheep-stealing pranks, excited considerable laughter. The other productions were quite equal to the average of Commencement essays. Mr. A. A. LOW, President of the institution, before presenting to the graduates their diplomas, delivered an able address congratulating them on the fact that the day was past when woman was looked upon as being unworthy of education. He, however, stated that he did not think that the happiness of the sex would be advanced by their lending ear to the talk of so-called modern reformers, who seek to take woman from the honored position she has so long held as Queen of the Christian household, to set her in active opposition to man in the busy world.

The class, composed of the following ladies, then received their diplomas: Henrietta F. Parker, Ida E. Bingham, Mary Eliza Burnett, C. Elizabeth Butler, Brooklyn; Gertrude F. Bell, Port Jervis, N. Y.; Anna M. Champlin, Brooklyn; Caroline E. Childs, Hartford, Conn.; Maria Edgewood, Fanny G. Ford, Elizabeth C. Gildermeister, Kate M. Gregg, Brooklyn; Ellen Hallett, Margaret K. Hallett, Wayne, N. Y.; Marie K. Hourdequin, New-York City; Clara M. Howes, Ella J. Hulett, Brooklyn; Mary J. Johnston, Hackettstown, N. J.; Elizabeth H. Jones, Elizabeth P. Nicols, Annie C. Mayer, Brooklyn; Catherine Amelia Piper, Ontario, Canada; Julia M. Pott, Isabelle A. Purdy, Sara Rome, Olivia C. Reynolds, Florence C. Rhodes, Caroline M. Roberts, Florence Somers, Brooklyn; Mary C. Stuart, Huntington, L. I.; Anna M Sheffield, Hudson City, N. J.; Kate M. Schwietering, Brooklyn; Sarah Jeanette Wood, Newtown Centre, Mass.

## YALE VS. HARVARD.

### Race between the Scientific Crews of the Two Universities—Yale the Winner—A Protest Overruled by the Umpire.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, June 22, 1870.

The first of the Spring races at Yale came off in the harbor about two weeks ago, when no less than five barges contested for the Phelps prizes. The result of that contest foreshadowed a lively boating season, and subsequent events are confirming the presage. The enthusiasm roused so suddenly last Autumn has not abated, and the Yalensians, though they say little, are quietly making preparations for the great race at Worcester next month.

Today the second aquatic contest took place at Saltonstall Lake, some four miles east of this city. Thither journeyed the rival crews, being the six-oared shell crews of the Scientific Departments of Yale and Harvard, and at 2½ o'clock a train of thirteen cars crowded to their utmost capacity, proceeded over the Shore Line Railway to the scene of action. Additional reinforcements were received in over 100 vehicles of every description, containing numerous gaily-appareled fair ones, while pedestrians from all the surrounding towns helped to swell the crowd.

At about 4 o'clock the boats made their appearance, both crews looking finely, but the Yalensians appeared in the best condition. Harvard obtained the inside, and the positions having been taken, Commodore BONE, of the Yale Navy, gave the signal to go, and away sped the boats, the Harvards having a little the advantage at the start. The crews were manned as follows:

*Yale Scientific.*—J. J. Whittlesey, (bow,) New-Haven; J. Wool Griswold, Troy, N. Y.; R. Colgate; Riverdale, N. Y.; H. H. Buck, Orland, Me.; R. W. Davenport, New-York City; T. G. Bennett, (stroke,) New-Haven.

*Harvard Scientific.*—R. W. Bayley, (bow,) Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; S. M. Pitman, Somerville, Mass.; F. Gilbert, New-York City; T. Cary, Buffalo, N. Y.; B. Godwin, New-York City; F. Yznaga, (stroke,) New-York City.

Mr. S. F. EMMONS, of Harvard 1861, consented to act as umpire, and Mr. CLARENCE KING, of Yale 1861, was appointed judge for Yale, while Mr. BONE acted in the same capacity for Harvard. Mr. E. A. LEWIS, Yale, 1870, was time keeper; and Messrs. DIX and WALLACE, of Yale, were the judges at the upper stake-boat.

Previous to starting a protest was sent to the Yale crew by the Harvards, they taking two exceptions to the proposed race. The first point claimed was that a misunderstanding existed in regard to the day fixed for the race, the Harvards claiming that a postponement till to-morrow was desired by them on account of their unfamiliarity with the course. The second point was an objection to Mr. WHITTLESEY, the bow of the Yale crew, he being, as was asserted, a graduate. After a full and careful hearing of the arguments on both sides, the umpire overruled both points of the protest, the first on account of a disagreement concerning it among the members of the Harvard crew, and the second because Mr. WHITTLESEY, although a graduate, is pursuing an advanced course in the Scientific School, and is a regular member of the Scientific crew.

The boats started off finely, but it was soon apparent that Yale had the stronger crew, and that their boat was steered much better than the Harvard boat. After proceeding about a quarter of a mile Yale shot ahead, and maintained the lead till the end, making the three miles in 20:10¼. The Harvards followed in 22:33½. Soon after turning the stake-boat the Harvard crew had the misfortune to break a rudder line, which had a damaging effect on their time, but could not have affected the result of the race, as the Yale crew had kept the lead persistently from the first. There was considerable excitement over the result, and the enthusiasm of the Yalensians ran high. The Harvards entered no objection and the race was awarded to the Yale boys. The prizes, six silver goblets, given by the citizens of New-Haven, and valued at $150, were handed to the members of the winning crew.

In conclusion, those who officiated during the race must be complimented for the eminently impartial manner in which they exercised their authority in the solution of a somewhat delicate matter of dispute. No complaints were hinted at by either party on this score. B.

# HALF THE GLOBE SHAKEN.

## Earthquakes in Mexico and Japan Simultaneously.

**Double Shocks at Oaxaca—Fearful Loss of Life—Churches and Other Edifices Toppling—Convulsions and Eruptions in Japan—Sub-Oceanic Shocks—A Crater at Sea.**

The following account of the terrible earthquake at Oaxaca, in Mexico, on the night of May 11, is furnished by the correspondent at that city of the *Two Republics*, published in the City of Mexico:

The night of the 11th of May, 1870, will be one long remembered in Oaxaca. At 11½ o'clock, one, or rather a repetition of shocks of earthquakes occurred, which shook the city to its foundation, causing a large number of deaths, and the almost entire demolition of the southern part of the city. The movement at first was oscillating from south to north, and almost instantaneously followed by a vertical one, which was fearful to behold. The shock or shocks lasted about a minute, and in their intensity have never been equaled by anything in this State. Oaxaca dates back two hundred years, but bears no scars which can compare with those inflicted on Wednesday night. There is no city in Mexico, probably none on this continent, more substantially and solidly built than is Oaxaca, and yet there is not one house or edifice which has not suffered more or less, while many are in absolute ruins. The whole of the corredores of the old convent of San Juan de Dios are down, and, in their fall, buried four persons, wounding and maiming many more. San Francisco, inside and out, is a heap of rubbish. The palace is almost in ruins, and will require an outlay of many thousands of dollars before it can be rendered fit for occupation again. The clock-tower, which was only completed on the 5th of May, came down bodily, passed through the roof into the halls of the Supreme Court, through the floor of these, and piled itself in the portal of the palace underneath. The whole of the arches are sprung, and many of the columns are shifted eight and ten inches on their pedestals. The Cathedral, in its interior, has suffered most severely, and the Saint perched upon the top, over the center door, came down with a crash. The total number of deaths known thus far is 103; the wounded and the maimed it is impossible to find out. The shocks continued at intervals throughout Thursday, and at 1 o'clock there was quite a sharp one. This morning (Friday) there were two at about 6 o'clock, but very slight. There was an anxiety, a fearful apprehension of coming evil, depicted upon the faces of all during yesterday, which was most painful to witness. A very slight shake would now reduce the whole city to a heap of ruins. Very few people remained in the houses last night, and the squares and the Llano had much the appearance of a Methodist camp-meeting.

AN ACCOUNT FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

Another account (in a letter to the *Opinion Nacional*) says that about 11½ o'clock on the night of the 11th of May, when most of the inhabitants were sleeping and the city was clothed in deep silence, there was heard a deafening, rumbling noise, which seemed to come from the center of the earth, sounding like the distant echo of the tempest or the roar of the angry sea. This was the precursor of the heaviest shock of earthquake within the memory of the oldest inhabitant; the city was shaken to its foundation. Soon all was confusion and terror, and there succeeded a scene which no pen can describe. The cries, lamentations, prayers and imprecations of the people, who were running wildly about the streets; the cracking of timbers and falling of walls in showers of rubbish, all this, together with the continued subterranean echo, gave a sombre hue to the scene of desolation. The earthquake lasted seventy-five seconds. If we should have another shock like this, we might say "Here was Oaxaca!" On the night of the 12th we had another shock (a light one) which caused new terrors, in consequence of which the greatest part of the population slept in the streets and plazas. The aspect of the town, in the advanced hours of the night, was imposing. The sky was of a lead color, a calm pervaded the atmosphere, and everybody was afraid of a repetition of the deplorable scenes of the night of the 11th.

### The Earthquake with Volcanic Eruptions in Japan on the Morning of May 13.

We printed by telegraph from San Francisco, a brief account of the earthquake in Japan on the 13th ult. The following details are taken from recent Japan papers brought by the steam-ship *Great Republic* at San Francisco. The Yokohama *Gazette* says:

Wars, rumors of wars and earthquakes in divers places have certainly been prevalent during the last few years, and Japan has come in for its full share. The earthquakes, in particular, to which she is always more or less subject, have been of such constant occurrence lately that they almost escape comment. Apprehensions have indeed been felt that the subterranean commotion which has given so many warnings of its presence, would, ere long, culminate in a great upheaval; and this morning, at about 2:40 o'clock, there certainly came the severest earthquake any foreigner has ever felt in Japan. Many of the Japanese, aroused from their sleep, jumped up and rushed out of their dwellings; and even among foreigners, who, as a rule take these things more coolly, there were some who got up and dressed themselves, anticipating a heavier shock still. In some houses, articles that had not a very firm support were thrown down, and the alarm, which proves to have been very general, was by no means without cause. Before daylight there were several more shocks of a comparatively slight character; though one, which happened just an hour after the other, was pretty sharp. In one house a mantle-piece was shaken down, and in another a mirror; but we do not hear of any more serious damage having been done, and we can only hope that we may escape the severer throes that it is now the fashion to prognosticate.

The Yokohama *Herald* of May 22 says:

"Lately Yokohama has been visited by a succession of minor shocks of earthquakes. That which occurred on the 13th, at about 2½ A. M., was one of the most violent felt since the calamity of 1855. The houses rocked alarmingly for about a minute and a half, plaster being dislodged, paper burst from the partitions, and stones cracked, or utterly thrust out from the walls. Whether this is the end of 'the earthquake season,' or simply the prelude of a serious 'cataclysm,' is impossible to tell; but the latter, judging from atmospheric indications, appears the most probable supposition. The master of the schooner *Anna* reports that while we were experiencing this smart shock, his vessel was coming up the Gulf of Yedo, between Kanonsaki and Treaty Point, when a concussion was felt as if the ship had struck a rock; the lead was immediately hove, and found fifteen fathoms of water. About 3¼ a lighter shock was felt. The water was smooth and the wind light at the time, but immediately after the shock the vessel swung completely round, being immersed in a temporary vortex. In the vicinity of Vries Island large fields of pumice stone were noticed floating round, samples of which Capt. PETERSON brought on shore. There is little doubt that the volcano on Vries Island acts as a safety-valve for the neighborhood, as shocks of earthquake are mostly accompanied by increased action on the part of the volcano. Reports have reached here of the engulphing of several villages in the neighborhood of Vries, but, though "ill news flies apace," no official information to that effect has yet been received.

A CRATER AT SEA.

Reports have been brought to the American Consulate of an active volcano at sea, as observed by Captain ELDRIDGE, of the *Benefactress*, about two hundred miles south-east of this port. Some portion of the ridges appeared above water, whilst clouds issued from the center, and the water, for some distance around, was white with boiling sea.

AN ERUPTION INLAND.

A gentleman who has completed an overland journey from Niigata says the shock was still more severely felt in the interior of the country, and threw the Japanese into great alarm. Their terror was heightened by an eruption of the great volcano Asayama, in the province of Sinshiu, which has not been in actual eruption for three or four centuries—although, just prior to the commencement of the last civil war, it indicated latent activity by the appearance of flame and luminous vapor about the crater at night-time, and dense clouds of smoke. These, however, subsided, and the mountain has remained quiescent until the above date, when a violent outburst came. Showers of lava and dense sulphurous vapors were constantly ejected, and fell on the slopes of the mountains, while the earth's violent tremblings caused the peasantry to quit the fields in great terror and seek shelter in their miserable dwellings or adjacent temples, where they strenuously invoked the gods to preserve them from peril, adding the thumps of their tom-toms to the grumblings of the volcano. The traveler passed within a few miles of the mountain, which still emitted clouds of smoke the next day, and noticed the land about strewn with pumice. No catastrophe, as rumored, occurred by the absorption of a whole village in a chasm, but one lying near the mountain was ruined by the convulsion—its huts and statelier buildings being overcast, and the fragments strewn in disordered masses. What loss of life occurred is not yet known. The natives predict a more terrible outburst, arguing from former experience.

Up to the 16th there had been no less than 123 shocks of earthquake. It is reported that a volcano, extinct for centuries, has broken into eruption in the interior, and that Vries Island is more than usually active. The spars of the shipping whipped about in the most alarming manner during the earthquake of the 13th.

### Arrest for False Pretenses.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, ISAAC LACKENDORFF was charged with receiving $2,269 worth of goods from CHARLES DOGHERTY, No. 232 Cumberland-street, Brooklyn, on fraudulent representations. It appeared that in September, 1868, the prisoner represented to the prosecutor that he was the possessor of a large house in Sixty-seventh-street, which he mortgaged to him for the amount stated in molasses and other articles of merchandise. The goods were handed over to him, but, on subsequent investigation, DOGHERTY ascertained that the prisoner possessed no property of any description, and had in the meantime disappeared. LACKENDORFF, who was twice arrested during the war for his connection with illicit distilleries, was committed for trial.

# CHINA.

**Fearful Punishment of Adulterers and Murderers—Progress of the Mohammedan Rebellion.**

The details of the news from China by the last steamer, briefly outlined in our telegraphic columns, are at hand by mail from San Francisco. A letter from Shanghai says:

"In no country in the world is adultery so severely dealt with, or retribution so terribly exercised for infringing on this our seventh commandment, as in China. A horrible instance of this occurred a few days ago, near Shanghai. A married lady, forming a guilty alliance with a friend of her brother's, made up her mind to put an end to her husband's life by some means or other, and forthwith divulged her project to her paramour, who at once gallantly offered to undertake the work for her. He eventually effected his design by poison. The man was duly placed in his coffin, and the usual ceremony performed over his body. But after a time suspicion arose as to the cause of his death, and the woman, after a frightful torture, admitted having committed the crime or crimes alleged, but to the last denied that her lover had anything to do with the murder. She was then nailed, hands and feet, on to the top of her husband's coffin, his body then being in a state of decomposition, and there lingered for nearly four days, until death put an end to her sufferings. Since then, the man and principal malefactor, having confessed to everything, has been decapitated; and his head now hangs in a cage, not far from where the awful tragedy took place....An extraordinary tragedy is reported from Chungsier, in the Shao-shing district. A barber living in the Yamen killed the Mandarin, his wife and children—five persons—with a large kitchen knife; and alleged that he was instigated to the crime by a big black devil. He has been sent to Shao-shing for trial....The Mohammedan rebels on the Yellow River are creating much excitement, having advanced to Tungkwan, at the junction of the Provinces of Shanse, Shensi and Honan, and about ten days' journey from Kai Fung-foo, the capital of Honan. They are supposed to be marching south to join the Kwei-chow rebels, with the intention of proceeding with them to Pekin. Everywhere in the north of Kiangnan and Honan, soldiers, arms and ponies are being collected and forwarded to the frontiers. In this neighborhood, which was the seat of the Nientei rebellion, little rain has fallen during the Winter, and the crops are exceedingly bad, great distress, if not fresh outbreaks, being anticipated. The *Daily News* of April 26 gives publicity to rather important news from Kiachta. Certain marauders, probably the off-scourings of the Mohammedan armies from Eastern Toorkistan, have been spreading havoc among the Mongol tribes near the Russian frontier. The great Mongol settlement at Urga is supposed to be in danger. There is a Russian Consulate there, which of course must be protected, and the Russians are consequently dispatching troops for this purpose. This is all quite natural; but it is rather a serious thing for China, that is for the Manchu dynasty at Pekin, to have Russian soldiers at Urga. For it is quite certain they will remain there, and that Russia will not be able to avoid assuming the protectorate of the Mongol tribes."

# MEXICO.

**A Pleasant State of Society—Colonels, Captains and Lieutenants Turned Robbers—The Reign of Brigandage.**

Letters from Acapulco of June 5 say: "Congress has extended the time allowed to the Federal Government regarding the 'suspension of personal liberty,' and though the opposition Press is criticising this act, you must confess that there was good cause for it, by relating only a few of the atrocities lately committed by the numerous gangs of outlaws who still infest the country. The warfare to which we have been accustomed in Mexico for years has entirely lost its military character. Subordination has ceased, the great heads of the revolution have been deserted by their followers, and the Colonels, Captains and Lieutenants have become common robbers. The notorious BRAVO, meeting one afternoon a poor old man on one of his solitary walks, kindly informed himself of his state of health, and ascertaining that he owned a small ranch, BRAVO made himself known and desired the loan of $100, to be sent next morning to his head-quarters. The ranchero collected that sum with the greatest trouble and sent it to the address given, and while BRAVO kindly sat down to write a receipt one of his officers came in and observed that he considered himself entitled to a share. Unable to come to an understanding they drew their revolvers, and BRAVO killed his competitor. A few days after, this valiant gang attacked the ranch of one BERNARDINO FIQUEROA, who himself was sick in bed; his sons and servants tried to defend themselves, but they were all killed, and fire set to the house, in which he and the female occupants perished. Even an outhouse, with all the cattle, was wantonly burned. Another fellow, named CASIMIRO ALONSO, at the head of about 200 men, dispatched a body of about twenty-five men to the hacienda of Ecuandera, but finding resistance had to retire. Unfortunately the brave inhabitants sallied out in pursuit of the robbers, but ALONSO came to the rescue. The consequence was that fifty of the inhabitants were killed, the hacienda pillaged and the women outraged. The hacienda of San Nicholas has also been plundered by LOZANO's gang, and the inhabitants of Telotepec lost about forty men by approaching too near to Rosario, where BRAVO had concentrated his forces. Letters from San Luis Potosi brought the information that Gen. MARTINEZ's forces are masters of the Valle del Maiz, on the Tampico road, and that they raise a contribution of twenty-five per cent. on all the goods coming up from the latter port in the shape of import duty. The *arrieros*, who refused payment, lost their mules and horses. However, these gallant deeds are not confined to Mexicans, as the sons of other nations try to take a hand in this game. An American named ENCKEN is the lord of the high road from Puebla to the City of Mexico. Some Frenchmen are troubling the peace in the State of Oajaca, and a Belgian named LOUIS PHILLIPPE has for some time been the terror of parts of Michoacan. The inhabitants of Turicato, near Tacambaro, tired of these continual annoyances, finally combined in an expedition against the said Belgian, who was made a prisoner and shot the next day. The women have also given lately some evidence of personal courage. The ranch of ANTONIO HERNANDEZ, near Haxcala, was attacked by one MORENO during the absence of the owner, and for the confessed purpose of kidnapping his two daughters. The sons looked for a hiding-place, but the mother seized a large stick, and, crying for help, did so good work that her sons and daughters finally came to her assistance, drove the robbers off, and even captured one horse and four muskets. If we take in consideration that in many villages there are ten times more women than men—the revolutions having made great havoc among the male sex—it becomes almost a necessity for the female sex to look out for their own protection."

### The Case of the American Schooner W. L. Richardson.

The same correspondent writes: "The suit brought many months ago against the American schooner *W. L. Richardson* has finally come to a close, the Judge having decided that she was unlawfully seized and should be released; but the Collector of this port appears not to be satisfied with this decision, having reckoned with certainty upon his share of this seizure. He has appealed the case again to the City of Mexico, and the master will have to fight it over again, in case Mr. NELSON should not use his influence in having the sentence confirmed. Meanwhile the American Consul of this port declares that he will not have anything more to do with this case, because the owners failed to honor his draft for $500. The facts are that he was authorized to draw for $400 as soon as the vessel be released and outside the port, which is not yet the case."

### An Unmitigated Piece of Bigamy.

KATE NOLAN, a young woman of good personal appearance, appeared in the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice COULTER, yesterday, to prosecute JAMES LEONARD, with whom she went through a form of marriage on the 29th May, and whose wife she fondly believed herself to be till yesterday morning. On the 24th January last LEONARD was married by Dr. F. CANNELLY, in the Church of the Holy Cross, West Forty-sixth-street, to a young woman named ELIZABETH REILLY, with whom he resided at No. 504 West Forty-sixth-street for a few weeks. He left her on pretense of going out of New-York to look for work on the 28th May, but remained in the City that night and went through a mockery of marriage with Miss KATE NOLAN, the complainant, with whom he had previously been well acquainted. The "service" was performed by Rev. THOMAS S. PRESTON, in St. Anne's Catholic Church, Eighth-street. That same evening he, in company with his "happy bride," left for Boston. After spending two weeks there they returned, and located themselves in Brooklyn. On Monday evening last LEONARD came over to New-York, telling wife No. 2 that he was going to see some friends in Forty-sixth-street. Wondering what kept her lord so long absent, Mrs. LEONARD, or rather Miss NOLAN, crossed the ferry, and, repaired to Forty-sixth-street, where she soon found him in company with his real wife. Short explanations and bitter recriminations followed, and resulted in the arrest of LEONARD by Sergt. MURPHY, of the Twenty-second Precinct. When arraigned, LEONARD pleaded that it was "beer did it all." He was committed to answer.

# CURRENT NOTES.

Somebody has given $100,000 to the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va.

Some Southern papers speak even now of "His Excellency Ex-President DAVIS."

Congressman ROBERT RIDGWAY is at his home in Amherst, Va., sick.

The Massachusetts House has passed the modifying amendment to the Liquor bill.

Young Delawareans of both sexes complain because the laws of their State compel people to pay a license tax on getting married.

Gen. WILLIAM A. SCOTT has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth District of North Carolina.

A poor woman in Utica, who owns three houses and is building another, sends her children into the streets daily to beg.

A Boston young man, who has been to Florida for his health, has brought up a young alligator, and all Boston is delightedly flocking to see it.

A Massachusetts State Senator recently expressed a fear that a certain bill would become a mere "shuttledore" between the two Houses of the Legislature.

The Elmira *Advertiser* thinks Republicans who tire of the cost of their principles will gravitate naturally into the Democratic Party.

DENNIS B. REDDEN, a young man, one of those wounded by the accident at the Capitol in Virginia, died from his injuries in Richmond, on Sunday.

Judge R. B. CARPENTER has accepted the Union Reform nomination for Governor of South Carolina, and will in a few days resign his judicial office.

The Providence *Journal* says that the thunder and lightning on Monday night kept nervous people in that city painfully awake "until after 9 o'clock."

The Boston *Transcript* calls Gov. CLAFLIN's veto a puerile document. In this the *Transcript* does injustice to its usual courtesy, and harms not the Governor much.

The Iowa Republican State Convention is to be held in Des Moines on Wednesday, Aug. 17. Then a short, sharp, decisive and victorious campaign will be entered upon.

A movement is on foot in Virginia to substitute for the present complicated and voluminous laws, relating to the inspection of tobacco, a few simple regulations looking to the storage, sampling and safe-keeping of the leaf.

Commodore EDWARD B. BOUTWELL, of Richmond, has announced to the good people of Virginia that he is a candidate for Congress, and says that he uses the word "good" because the people of Virginia are the most orderly and the most law-abiding people in this country.

Gold is reported to have been discovered at Appomattox, and the Lynchburg *Virginian*, after giving accounts of the "extraordinary richness," expresses the hope that the locality may become famous for something beside the surrender of LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, of the Nineteenth District of Ohio, will probably be renominated unanimously. It is said that some dissatisfaction with him is felt by the iron men of Mahoning County, but there is no organized opposition.

We have got it at last—the full name of that solitary friend of woman's suffrage in the Vermont Convention. It is HARVEY HOWES. Off bonnets, wave handkerchiefs, flutter fans, for HARVEY HOWES, the well-to-do farmer of Rutland County!

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that an impetuous and constantly-increasing tide of immigration is directing its course thither, from the cities and mines of Australia and New-Zealand. And it welcomes the comers as being just the class needed to develop the resources of the Pacific States.

The Troy *Press* proclaims that the Democratic Party must have nothing to do with soldier candidates for the Presidency, and that especially it must have no more Frank Blair experiments, to see how badly it can be beaten. The *Press* manifests obscurely a sort of hankering after HOFFMAN for the first place on the ticket.

New-Hampshire politicians of each party are already looking about them for candidates for Governor and Congressmen. Among those named for the former office by the Democrats is Ex-Mayor FRANK JONES, of Portsmouth, a wealthy and public-spirited citizen, who might poll more than his party vote throughout the State, and certainly would do so in Rockingham County.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* is speaking with zeal if not with discretion. And there may be cool determination and not impetuous precipitancy in its declarations to this effect: "The brutal, bloody, murderous Kuklux organization must be annihilated. If the Kuklux and their friends want war they can have it. The Governor despises their threats, and he is indifferent to the censures or the frowns of their sympathizers and friends."

Mr. S. NEUBERGER has commenced the publication, at Nos. 18 and 20 Liberty-street, New-York, of the *German-American Insurance Herald*, which is intended to supply the thousands of Germans in this country with much-needed information respecting life and fire insurance. It promises to speak and act honestly, and is of convenient size and neatly printed. It is printed in English and German in parallel columns, and is to be issued monthly at $3 per year.

Candidates for the Republican nomination for Congress in the New-Hampshire First District are as numerous almost as the towns. Among them are J. H. Ela—the present incumbent—Marcellus Bufford, John H. Bailey, William H. Rollins, James W. Emery, Charles H. Bell, William B. Small, Samuel M. Wheeler and William H. Patten—nearly all lawyers. In the Second District Gov. STEARNS and Ex-Gov. FREDERICK SMYTHE are talked of, and in the Third, Col. HENRY O. KENT is a leading candidate. There is time enough to choose in all those districts, as the election does not occur until March, 1871.

Pittsburg, Penn., has been astonished by the curious freaks of a gentleman who has heretofore been one of its most temperate and economical citizens. First he gave a free lunch at a tavern to a large crowd, the expense being about $75. Next, he contracted for a splendid team for $750. Then he hired four men to drive around with him, paying them $5 per day each. His next step was to engage a band of music at $25 per night, to serenade him every evening. Finally, he bought $75 worth of bouquets and distributed them among the pretty girls in the streets, and bought some dozens of wine, saying he was going to have a grand celebration. Then his friends clapped him into the mad-house.

### The New Hall of the Beethoven Maennerchor.

The Beethoven Maennerchor will lay the corner-stone of their new hall, at Nos. 210 and 212 Fifth-street, in this City, on Monday afternoon, June 27, at 2 P. M., with appropriate ceremonies. The members will meet at their present hall, named after the great BEETHOVEN, No. 431 Sixth-street, in the afternoon at 1 P. M., and will march from there up Sixth-street to the Second-avenue, up Second-avenue to Tenth-street, down Tenth-street to Avenue A, down Avenue A to Houston-street, up Houston-street, the Bowery and Fifth-street to the ground, where the ceremony of laying the corner-stone will commence. The exercises will commence with a song from the Maennerchor, followed by an opening address by the President. Then Hon. MAGNUS GROSS will deliver an oration, and, after another song by the Maennerchor, Mayor HALL will deliver a speech. The corner-stone will then be laid with appropriate ceremonies, and the exercises will be interspersed with songs by the Maennerchor and music by a celebrated brass band. The following officials have been invited as special guests:

His Honor, Mayor A. Oakey Hall, Hons. William M. Tweed, Richard B. Connolly, Charles E. Loew, James O'Brien and James Macgregger.

After the ceremonies there will be a festival to commemorate the event, held at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth-street and Third-avenue. The Beethoven Maennerchor was organized on the 18th of August, 1859, and obtained its charter from the Supreme Court of this State on the 3d day of October, 1865, in pursuance of the laws of this State, and the same was amended by an act of the Legislature passed April 9, 1870, so that they can hold real estate to the amount of $250,000. On the 1st of January this year the organization had 182 members, and since that time it has so increased in influence and strength that it now counts nearly 600 members. The lot on which the corner-stone is to be laid was purchased by the Maennerchor for $32,000, and is 50 by 96 feet. The building to be erected thereon will cost about $60,000, and will be five stories in height. It will have a French Mansard roof, and is to be built of Nova Scotia stone, and to be put up in the best manner, under the supervision of WILLIAM GRAVE, the architect. The basement will contain the bowling-alleys, kitchen and storage-rooms. The first floor will contain the bar and billiard rooms, and they are to be 47 by 80 feet. The second floor will contain the supper-room, which will be of the same size, and the dressing-rooms and ladies' parlors will be upon the same floor. The third floor will be occupied by a beautiful ball-room, and its size will be 47 by 80 feet, and it will be two stories in height, the fourth floor being a gallery in the ball-room running along the side walls. There will also be a sitting-room in the front, adjoining the ball-room. The building will also contain a library and reading-room, and the fifth floor will be occupied by the janitor of the building. The Beethoven Maennerchor at present meet every Tuesday and Friday evening at Beethoven Hall, No. 531 Sixth-street, where the active members sing under their musical director, CARL FRAEGER. Its present officers are as follows:

JOSEPH OHMEIS, President; Frank Stoll, First Vice-President; Paul Schreyvogel, Second Vice-President; George Richardt, Treasurer; Richard Weinacht, Recording Secretary; Henry F. Gierisch, Corresponding Secretary; Louis Beck, Financial Secretary; Carl Fraeger, Musical Director; John Haaz, Joseph Bastjen, Librarians.

# BOARD OF HEALTH.

**Important Action as to Street Cleaning—The Quarantine War—Statement of Dr. Carnochan and Action of the Board—A Racy Letter from an Indignant Citizen.**

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, President BOSWORTH in the chair, and Commissioners Brennan, Carnochan, Ceccavini, Gross, Manierre, Mullaly and Stephen Smith being present. Suits were ordered to be commenced in thirty-five cases of violations of the Tenement-house law and ten cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board.

Upon the recommendation of the Sanitary Committee it was ordered that copies of the annual report and manual of the Board of Health be transmitted to MAX ABERMEYER, United States Vice-Consul at Augsburg, Bavaria.

The Committee on Street Cleaning submitted the following resolutions:

*Whereas*, Chapter 383 of the laws of 1870, contains the following provision: "The Board of Health is hereby authorised to make arrangements with the contractor for cleaning the streets for such additional cleaning of the streets as they shall, from time to time, deem the public health to require, and the expenses thus incurred shall be included in the taxes of the year;" and

*Whereas*, It is expedient at this season of the year that arrangements should be made in accordance therewith during the Summer.

*Resolved*, That the subject of making such arrangements as stated above be referred to the Chairman of the Committee on Street Cleaning, to make such arrangements in the premises as he shall see fit, and with power, but at a rate not exceeding $30 per mile for each cleaning of any street or part of street cleaned hereunder more than three times per week, and not exceeding $35 per mile for each cleaning of any street or part of a street cleaned hereunder three times or less per week, but that he be instructed to make specific requisition on the contractor for work as specifying the exact blocks of streets to be cleaned and how often they are to be cleaned, and upon receiving on such requisition the certificate of the contractor that the work has been done in accordance with the requisition approved by the Chairman of the Committee on Street Cleaning, that the same be sent to the Controller as a voucher, and that the Controller be requested to charge the expenses of the requisition and the services herein provided for to the account of street cleaning, and to pay the same as he may be advised, but not to pass the said expenses into the account of this Board; the arrangement contemplated by this resolution to terminate whenever ordered by this Board.

*Resolved*, That to secure a thorough daily inspection of all the streets cleaned under the former as under the proposed contract, the Committee on Street Cleaning is hereby authorised to engage, during the pleasure of the Board, the services of four assistant inspectors, at a salary not exceeding $20 per week each, the same to be charged in the account as provided for in the first section of chapter 383, laws of 1870.

Commissioner MANIERRE, remarking upon the subject, said he had been informed by Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, that the streets are in excellent condition and do not require any extra cleaning, which fact being true is greatly to the credit of Contractor BROWN, who has been greatly villified in the statement that he has not done his work properly. It was further objected that the resolutions permitted the Chairman of the Committee on Street Cleaning to make the contemplated contract, thus ignoring not only the Board but the Committee. Commissioner BRENNAN, who is one of the Committee, said he was entirely willing the authority should be vested in the hands of the Chairman. President BOSWORTH explained the resolutions, the vote was taken, and they were adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Bosworth, Brennan, Carnochan, Ceccavini, Gross, Mullaly, S. Smith. Nay—Manierre.

Various bills, reported upon by the Finance Committee, were ordered to be paid.

Communications being called for, one was read from Hon. HORACE CAPRON, Commissioner of Agriculture, asking for the reports made to the Board in relation to adulterated milk, and the laws upon the subject, which were ordered to be sent.

The following important paper from Dr. CARNOCHAN, the Health Officer of the port, was then read:

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT,
QUARANTINE, S. I., June 22, 1870.

*To the Board of Health, New-York:*

In accordance with the requirements of the Quarantine law, I beg to submit the following report in reference to vessels detained at this Quarantine. From the first day of April, the beginning of the Quarantine season, until the present time, there have arrived fourteen vessels having cases of small-pox on board. On these vessels the whole number of persons exposed to the disease was 11,850, of whom 10,800 were vaccinated in Quarantine. The remainder had been recently and successfully vaccinated, or had previously had the disease. Twenty-five patients, sick upon arrival, were sent to the Small-pox Hospital at Blackwell's Island. During the same period there have arrived twenty-two vessels which have had cases of yellow fever, either at their port of departure or on the passage. Many of these arrived early in the season, and, after a temporary detention for the ventilation of the vessels and cargoes, were permitted to proceed. With the beginning of the warm weather it became necessary to exercise greater caution in reference to arrivals from ports infected with yellow fever, and from the first of June they were detained at lower Quarantine. The necessity for this course has been demonstrated by the breaking out of several cases of yellow fever on board of vessels detained in the Lower Bay of which several have proved fatal, and which, but for this precaution, would have occurred in the City. Since the beginning of the present year yellow fever has been more or less prevalent at a number of West Indian ports, and at Rio Janeiro it has been unusually malignant. St. Jago, Port-au-Prince and Gonaives have been seriously infected, while no clean bills of health have been received from Havana since early in May, and both through public and private sources this Department has been constantly informed of the prevalence of yellow fever at that port. At the present time, vessels requiring to discharge cargo by lighters under quarantine are confined to arrivals from three ports, namely: Havana, Port-au-Prince and Rio Janeiro. In this connection it may be proper to show, by the following list of arrivals from Rio Janeiro and Port-au-Prince, that the efforts of merchants and consignees to bring vessels from these ports to the wharves of the City are made in their own interests, and without regard to the health of the community:

RIO JANEIRO.

April 21—Brig *Johann*; had four men sick after leaving port; was obliged to put back to Rio for another crew.

April 23—By *Martha Stevens*; was obliged to put back to Rio with three men sick of yellow fever.

May 4—Bark *Fairy*; Captain and one man died of yellow fever on the passage, and part of the crew in hospital at Rio also.

May 5—Brig *Morancy*; several of this crew in hospital at Rio with yellow fever.

May 15—Brig *Mariposa*; left mate and one man sick with yellow fever at Rio, where the cook also died of same disease. The Captain's wife died on the passage home, and all hands except one had been sick with yellow fever.

May 8—Brig *Lienen*; had three of the crew in hospital at Rio with yellow fever.

May 10—Brig *Frieden*; had five men in hospital at Rio with yellow fever, three of whom died with the same disease; all the crew were more or less sick.

May 21—Brig *Moses Rogers*; the Captain, his wife and nephew, and all the crew but two were sick of yellow fever at Rio. One man died at the hospital.

June 1—Bark *Brasileria*; had five men in hospital at Rio, of whom the Captain and one man died; also, had one death on the passage homeward.

June 17—Bark *Lord Baltimore*; had four men in hospital at Rio with yellow fever, of whom one, the Captain's son, died.

The above list comprises nearly three-fourths of the arrivals from Rio Janeiro since the 1st of April.

PORT-AU-PRINCE.

March 31—Steam-ship *City of Port-au-Prince*; had one death on the passage from yellow fever.

March 17—Brig *S. B. Smith*; one death from yellow fever at that port, and crew all sick with same disease.

April 7—Brig *Alice*; Captain died at Port-au-Prince of yellow fever, several of the crew were also in hospital; had one death from yellow fever on the passage home.

May 16—Brig *Oliver Cutts*; lost second mate and one man with yellow fever at Port-au-Prince, and had three others in hospital.

May 26—French sloop-of-war *Latouche Treville*; had ten cases of yellow fever and one death at Port-au-Prince; nine patients were admitted to the Quarantine Hospital after her arrival, of whom two, including Lieut. ROGUES, died; the remainder was discharged convalescent, June 20.

June 10—Bark *R. Murray, Jr.*; from Miragoane and Port-au-Prince; had no bill of health, and all the crew sick at port of departure.

J. M. CARNOCHAN, Health Officer.

A lengthy discussion ensued upon a resolution offered by Commissioner MULLALY, which read as follows:

*Resolved*, That in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever in Havana, Port-au-Prince and Rio Janeiro, no vessel from those ports be permitted to land in New-York until they cease to be infected.

It was stated that the resolution was intended as an expression of confidence in Dr. CARNOCHAN, but after some wrangling it was withdrawn, and the following substitute offered by Commissioner MANIERRE was adopted:

*Resolved*, That this Board expresses confidence in the judgment and prudence which the Health Officer has shown in the discharge of his duties.

The following letter was referred to the Sanitary Committee:

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

DEAR COLONEL: I have the honor of making my annual offering to your estimable Board, who have done so much for the health and comfort of the residents of the City; but allow me to say that if their sense of right was not more acute than their sense of smell, we would have little to thank them for. I allude, of course, to that John Jones of my existence, the villainous, stifling and sickening stench which travelers have to submit to daily from those pest-houses in Thirty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue. I have read all the proceedings in relation to them for some years, and will acknowledge that chemistry and mechanics have done something toward increasing the odor and giving it a force and solidity—an individuality I may say. It formerly offended the olfactories; it now seems to adhere to the person—in fact, it sticks to you like a brother. "Help us *Cassius*, for we stink." Very truly yours, WM. S. DUKE.

The rules were amended so that the regular meetings shall be held on Tuesday and the special meetings on Thursday, after which the Board adjourned.

# POLICE TRIALS.

**A Sergeant to be Dismissed—A Patrolman in Search of Justice.**

Twenty policemen were arraigned before Commissioner MANIERRE, yesterday, to answer complaints against them, but the only case of interest was that of Sergt. LUCIEN P. FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, who was charged with gross neglect of duty. Mrs. ANN SLAVIN, of No. 460 Washington-street, testified that on the evening of the 14th inst. she was sitting on the stoop of her house with her daughter MARY, four years of age, when the latter was struck in the face with a fire-cracker thrown from the street, which, exploding as it struck, inflicted a frightful wound. Picking up the child she hurried to the nearest drug-store, but no one was in who could attend it, and she then went to another, but the person there refused to attend it, as he thought the child would require a surgical operation. She then went to the City Hospital and found it closed, but met a policeman who told her to go to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, which she did, arriving there at about 10 P. M., and finding Sergeant FIELD in command, asked him for surgical aid. He informed the woman that the Surgeon lived away up town, and when, with the moans of the mangled child smiting her heart, she repeated her request, FIELD still neglected to do anything, and as she expressed it, treated her like a dog. At last FIELD called Officer SKIDMORE, and told him to take the woman to Dr. KENNEDY, which that officer did, but not finding KENNEDY in, he left the woman with the suffering child still unhelped and returned to the Station. Thrown back upon her own resources, she then wandered to a Third-avenue car, entering which a citizen at last took her in charge, and by his aid she reached the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, where she received every kindness, and the district Surgeon being sent for, the child obtained the treatment it had so long needed and sought in vain, and was then sent to Bellevue Hospital. Sergeant FIELD had no defence to offer, except that he had desired the woman to sit down and wait until he could procure a surgeon, but she refused and was very much excited, and he thought he had done his whole duty by sending her to Dr. KENNEDY. Commissioner MANIERRE expressed his opinion of the defence by recommending Sergeant FIELD for dismissal.

THOMAS J. CAMPBELL, a brother of Tammany Assemblyman TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL, is a patrolman who presumes on that relationship. He is the most unfortunate of patrolmen, as he has roundsmen continually "down on" him. He got into trouble in the Thirteenth Precinct, and being transferred to the Tenth, the same evil fortune followed him. Officious roundsmen would keep finding him neglecting his duty and prefer complaints against him. He very saucily informed the Court that he couldn't get justice there, and the Commissioner sent the case to the full Board to settle the question.

### Important Order Concerning Police Routine.

The following order was issued yesterday from Police Headquarters:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1870.

GENERAL ORDER No. 9.—The Board of Police, at a meeting held on 14th inst., adopted the following rules and regulations. They are herewith transmitted to the force for their information and instruction.

JOHN JOURDAN, Superintendent.
GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

RULES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF POLICE AND POLICE FORCE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Board of Police of the City of New-York consists of four Commissioners, who are appointed by the Mayor of the City of New-York, and such Board constitutes the head of the Department of Police of the City of New-York.

*Jurisdiction and Authority.*—The jurisdiction and authority of the Board of Police and of the Police Force are coextensive with the territory of the City of New-York.

*Subdivisions of Territory.*—For the purposes of Police government, the territory of the City of New-York is divided into Inspection Districts, Surgeons' Districts and Precincts, subject to alteration, from time to time, by the Board of Police. Precincts are divided into patrol beats or posts, by the Captains, with the approval of the Superintendent, subject to alteration, from time to time, by like authority.

*Inspection Districts.*—The territory of the City of New-York is divided into two Inspection Districts, which shall be called and known as the Eastern District and Western District. The Eastern District shall consist of the following Precincts, to wit: First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth. The Western District shall consist of the following Precincts, to wit: Third, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second, and the Court Squads, Sanitary Company and Detective Force. The Superintendent shall assign the Inspectors to office duty in the Central Department, and district duty in the Eastern District and Western District, in rotation, so that they shall respectively perform such duties in regular succession, for terms of two weeks, in each field of duty.

*Force and Subdivisions.*—The Police force of the City of New-York consists of a Superintendent, three Inspectors, sixteen Surgeons, Captains, Sergeants, and patrolmen and doormen, clerks and employes, to the number of each rank authorised by law. The Police force is divided into two divisions, known and called "the Eastern Division" and "the Western Division." The members of the Police Force assigned to duty in "the Eastern District" shall constitute "The Eastern Division" of the force. The members of the force assigned to duty in "The Western District," together with the members of the Court squads, Sanitary Company, and detective force, shall constitute "The Western Division" of the force. And into as many companies as there are Precincts, and the Sanitary Company in addition. A company consists of the members of the force assigned to duty in a Precinct and in the Sanitary Company. A squad consists of members of the force assigned to duty by the Board as such squad. All assignments to duty and transfers are made by the Board of Police.

*Duties of Inspectors.*—Inspectors, while acting as Office Inspector, shall be in attendance at the Central Department at such hours, and shall perform such duties, as shall be ordered or required by the Superintendent.

*District Inspectors.*—It shall be the duty of the District Inspectors to see that the Station-houses in their Districts are clean and in good order, that the men are comfortably provided for, that the books of the Station-house are kept in conformity to the rules, and that the officers and men are faithful in the discharge of their duty. District Inspectors will report, in person, daily, at the office of the Superintendent; and on the last day of their inspection tours, they shall submit reports, in writing, to the Superintendent, setting forth the condition of each Station-house, and the manner in which the books are kept, in their respective districts, with such suggestions in regard to them as will conduce to the comfort of the officers and men, and insure a thorough performance of duty, and the date and length of each inspection of each Station-house. District Inspectors must keep constantly in view that their duty is to see that the rules and regulations of the Board of Police are faithfully enforced, and to report all violations thereof to the Superintendent. Each District Inspector will be held responsible for the general good conduct and order of his district, as the Captains of Police are held responsible for the good conduct and order of their respective Precincts; and while no rule is laid down by the Board of Police for his precise government, it is expected that he will visit portions of his district at uncertain hours every day and night, and he shall visit at uncertain hours of the night each Station-house of his district during his two weeks' tour of duty. He will diligently inquire into every complaint, made by citizens, of laxity in performance of duty by officers of Police, or of grievances, and report the same to the Superintendent. Each Inspector will note every violation of the rules by members of the force that he may witness, and he will immediately prefer charges for such violations to the Board of Police, through the Superintendent. They shall, from time to time, inspect the dress of the patrolmen, when about to leave their Station-houses for day duty, and make charges against such as are dressed in violation of the rules, or uncleanly in their appearance. The Drill Captain shall be assigned by the Superintendent of Police to take charge of the School of Instruction. It shall be his duty to instruct the members of the school in all the duties of patrolmen, including the Police law, the laws of the State of New-York, and the laws and ordinances of the City of New-York, and the rules and regulations of the Board of Police. He shall give them general verbal instructions and explanations in regard to their powers and duties; and, at the expiration of one month of instruction to a member of the school, he shall report to the Board the name of such member, his character and adaptation and capacity to discharge Police duties. The District Inspector of the district in which it is located shall examine, at least once in each week, the House of Detention for Witnesses, and report to the Superintendent in respect to the condition of said house, in regard to cleanliness, comfort of the inmates, and to the quality and quantity of their provisions.

Attest: S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

### The Disappearance of Dr. Foster.

Up to last evening no clue had been obtained as regards the whereabouts of Dr. FOSTER, of Philadelphia, whose mysterious disappearance from Yonkers was noticed yesterday morning. Some information has been gathered, however, which is likely to lead to interesting developments. It appears that Dr. FOSTER, not many months ago, was married to the widow of a Philadelphia merchant, the mother of an interesting family. During her brief sojourn in Yonkers, she was waited upon by a gentleman who seemed to be somewhat acquainted with the antecedents of one Dr. FOSTER, in Portland, some time ago, and his statements, it is believed, had the effect of causing Mrs. FOSTER to hurry on to Portland as fast as steam could carry her there, without awaiting an answer to her telegram from Yonkers. It is thought that Dr. FOSTER is in Portland. After her departure an answer was received, setting forth that Dr. FOSTER had not been in Portland for several months; but the signature to that telegram, its phraseology and other circumstances connected with it, seem to indicate that the mystery of the disappearance of the doctor may yet be cleared up, and that it may be found that he is still alive.

# EDITHA'S DIAMONDS.

**Criminal Proceedings Against Victoria C. Woodhull and Tennessee Claflin for Swindling.**

EDITHA GILBERT MONTEZ, who claims to be the daughter of the celebrated LOLA MONTEZ, appeared before Justice DOWLING, yesterday afternoon, at the Tombs, in rather eccentric garb, and made a complaint against VICTORIA C. WOODHULL and her copartner, TENNIE. CLAFFLIN, for swindling. Miss MONTEZ in her affidavit states that she resides at No. 26 West Twelfth-street, and that on the 26th of May last she delivered to the accused, at their place of business, No. 44 Broad-street, three solitaire diamonds set in a gold ring, of the value of $4,000, and a quantity of United States Treasury notes, amounting to the sum of $2,000; that VICTORIA C. WOODHULL induced her to part with the said property by stating that they would not be safe in her (EDITHA'S) keeping while traveling, as she was about to do, and that she (VICTORIA) would safely keep the same until such time as the complainant might wish to have them back again. Miss MONTEZ also stated that having surrendered the above property on the representations of WOODHULL & CLAFFLIN, she had since been unable to recover it, nor had she received any value or return therefor.

Justice DOWLING accepted the complaint, and in view of the fact that the persons accused were well known, and could be easily found, decided not to issue a warrant for their arrest, as is usual for such cases, merely sending the ladies a notice that their presence would be necessary in Court today at 2 P. M. It is but just to say that the ladies thus accused of swindling and fraud have already denied all knowledge of the property which Miss MONTEZ says she gave them.

### Crimes and Casualties.

JAMES C. CLARKE, JOHN WADE and KATE MARSHALL, were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, at the Tombs, on a charge of disorderly conduct. Detectives IRVING and DUSENBERRY made the arrest, in pursuance of orders issued by Superintendent JOURDAN, who placed them in charge of a panel-house in Sixth-avenue. These officers, finding that the decoy business was in operation, made a descent upon the premises. The prisoners were all remanded.

BENJAMIN GRIMSHAW, of No. 43 Gold-street, went on an excursion to Iona Island on Monday last, on the steamer *Sleepy Hollow*. While on board the steam-boat he was robbed of a gold watch and chain, valued at $150, which he carried in his vest pocket. Officer LEAHEY arrested HENRY FIELD on Tuesday evening, on suspicion, and saw him throw away the time-piece, which was recovered. GEORGE ALLISON and CHARLES TUCKER, who were with FIELDS at the time, were also arrested. As the complainant fully identified all three of the prisoners as being in his company on board the steamer, Justice DOWLING, yesterday, held them for trial.

The body of an infant was found, yesterday, floating in the East River, near Pier No. 21. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, whose deputy, Dr. CUSHMAN, ascertained that the child had been thrown or had fallen into the water alive. No clue to the parentage was obtained.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, on the remains of EDWARD MARTIN, of Milton, N. J., who was drowned on Tuesday night, at Pier No. 3 North River. It appears that the deceased and a friend were intoxicated, and being pursued by some men whom they believed highway-men, MARTIN lost his way and tumbled into the river. A verdict in accordance was rendered.

CATHARINE BEXSTRAM was held for trial, yesterday, by Justice DOWLING on a charge of stealing a depthing tool and a quantity of watch materials, valued at $25, from GUSTAVUS A. HEGESEMB, of No. 34 Nassau-street. She sold the property to GEO. W. SCHOLERMANN, who testified against her.

JOHN MCNAMARA, aged twenty-five, was arrested by Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Ward, on the complaint of FRANCES BIXBY, of No. 409 Greenwich-street, who accuses him of committing a burglary in her premises. When the prisoner was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, yesterday, he was temporarily committed, owing to the unavoidable absence of the complainant.

A man pretending to be JOHN DALY, a well-known Brooklyn merchant, but whose real name is as yet unknown, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday on a charge of false pretenses. He had, by means of his borrowed name, obtained $1,000 worth of whisky from JORDAN & FURBY, of No. 286 Greenwich-street, and also swindled other liquor merchants, giving a worthless note for his extensive purchases. As the evidence was in a crude state, the Magistrate remanded the prisoner, to await further developments.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, O. S. PINE, clerk in the Registered Letter Department of the Post-office, was charged with the embezzlement of a letter, containing $15, on the 18th of June. By advice of his counsel, the prisoner waived an examination, and was committed, in default of $5,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The examination into the charge of dealing extensively in counterfeit currency against KANDLE and MARSHALL was resumed, yesterday, before Commissioner OSBORN. The counsel on each side summed up. The prisoners, it will be remembered, were the parties by whom a conviction on a similar charge had been obtained against ETHELRED WOODWARD, a member of the Georgia Bench, who has demanded a new trial on the grounds of conspiracy on the part of the prisoners. The Commissioner reserved his decision.

JOHN GORDON broke into the sloop *Mary Jane*, lying at the foot of Grand-street, in the East River, yesterday morning, and committed a desperate assault on JAMES PURCELL, who was asleep in the vessel, by striking him several times on the head with a club. He was subsequently arrested, and on being brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, was held to answer.

MICHAEL KEATING, No. 237 Avenue D, was committed for trial to the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, for attempted violation of the person of ANNE CONWAY on the 8th June.

JAMES BUCHANAN and CHARLES WILSON were yesterday committed by Justice COULTER, in the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of burglary preferred by Detective COREY, of the Twenty-second Precinct. The detective found them in the brass foundry of WILLIAM WALLACE, No. 227 West Forty-third-street, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. They had thrown over $20 worth of property out of a window into the yard.

Justice COULTER, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, committed JAMES DURNEY on a charge of discharging a pistol at Officer LAMBRECHT, of the Nineteenth Precinct, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday night. DURNEY is employed as watchman of some unfinished buildings in Lexington-avenue, near Sixty-first-street, and mistook the officer for some prowling thief.

JOHN RIELLY, a dissipated-looking character, was, yesterday, committed to answer, by Justice MCQUADE, in the Harlem Police Court, a charge of being one of a gang of four men who violated the person of SUSAN BURNEY, in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, on Tuesday night about 12 o'clock. The victim of these monsters is a servant in the family of EDEN CASTLE, Morrisania, Westchester County. The other three men are sharply looked out for.

### A Man Robbed by His Driver.

On Monday last EDWARD CLARE, residing at No. 244 West Twenty-sixth-street, engaged a carriage from ROBERT HALFERTY to take him and a couple of friends to a picnic at Lion Park. The carriage was driven by PHILIP KINNEALLY, and the proprietor, HALFERTY, occupied a seat on the driver's box. At 1 A. M., Tuesday morning, they left the Park and requested to be driven to King-street. When they got there CLARE told HALFERTY that he had no money to pay for the last drive, but that he would give him his gold watch, of the value of $120, to keep until he could call upon him with the fare next day. HALFERTY replied that he could pay him when convenient, and refused to take the watch. Soon after, CLARE discovered that the watch had been stolen from him after he had offered it to HALFERTY. He immediately made complaint at the Twenty-second Precinct, and Capt. KILLELEA detached Detective MOONEY to hunt up HALFERTY and KINNEALLY, which he succeeded in doing yesterday morning. When arrested a pawn-ticket for the watch was found in HALFERTY's possession. The prisoners were committed to answer.

### Three Children Killed by the Falling of an Embankment.

On Wednesday forenoon, three children, JAMES MCNAMARA, aged three years, and FREDDIE BENNET and OTTO MILLS, aged four years, who had been playing near the corner of Carroll-street and Third-avenue, were missed by their parents. Diligent search was made during the day and the following night, but without result. Yesterday morning, on digging into an embankment which appeared to have recently caved in, on Carroll-street, near Third-avenue, the dead bodies of the three little boys were discovered. The case will be thoroughly investigated by the Coroner.

### Commencement at Rockland Institute.

The annual Commencement exercises at Rockland Institute, Nyack, on the Hudson, occurred last Tuesday evening, and consisted of the reading of reports and an unusually fine musical programme. Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal of the Institute, presided on the occasion, and read the report on scholarships. Mr. S. B. COLE read the report on compositions. The instrumental music was under the direction of Prof. J. A. FOWLER, the well-known composer and teacher. The vocal department was under the supervision of Miss HELEN M. HUNGERFORD. The seminary takes a vacation of three months, during which time the building is to be thrown open for guests, as usual, under the name of the Tappan Zee House.

### Yacht Races—Semi-Annual Regatta of the Ione Club.

The twelfth semi-annual regatta of the Ione Yacht Club took place yesterday. There were three classes of boats entered for the races. Of the first class were the *Willie*, 38 feet 6 inches, owned by Vice-Commodore WM. H. CORNET, and sailed by Capt. BUCKLEY; the *Mary Mc*, 34 feet, owned and sailed by WM. H. CORNET; and the *Queen*, 34 feet, owned and sailed by Commodore ALFRED MOORE. The prize to be contended for was a silver pitcher valued at $75. The course was from the Club-house, at the foot of Fifty-first-street, in the North River, through the Narrows, and around buoy No. 15, off West Bank, and return to place of starting, making thirty miles for the round trip. The weather was fine and there was a smacking breeze, but considerable delay was occasioned in getting the *Mary Mc* afloat, she having come from the stocks since 6 o'clock in the morning. The signal was finally given at 12:33, and the three boats made a lively start, the *Mary Mc* taking the lead and retaining it throughout. She rounded the stake-boat at 2:11, the *Queen* sweeping after at 2:14 and the *Willie* following the latter but half a minute behind. The *Mary Mc* came in for the prize at 3:46, having made the course in three hours and thirteen minutes. Meantime the *Willie* had passed the *Queen* and reached the stand at 3:53, the latter following closely in her wake and coming in at 3:54. The race, as will be seen, was a close one, and therefore very exciting. The seamanship on all three of the boats was excellent, nothing occurred to mar the sport, and altogether the race was regarded as a capital one. Two boats of the second class had entered for the race, but the owners, regarding the wind as rather too strong, had withdrawn them. Three boats of the third class, 18 feet in length, the *May*, owned by ALFRED LANCASTER, the Secretary of the Club; the *Restless*, owned by J. R. MCKENNA, and the *Thetis*, owned by CHAS. SMALL, made a start with the other boats, but there appears to have been a misunderstanding as to the course to be sailed over by these little craft. It was supposed by the crew of one of the boats that they were to take the long course to the Lower Bay, but the others turned the buoy off Robbin's Reef. The *Thetis* kept bravely on after the large boats, and made the full course in four hours and a half. Of the two which turned on the short course the *Restless* came in ahead. It is uncertain whether the prize, a cup valued at $30, will be awarded to the *Thetis*, or the race ruled out altogether.

### Base-Ball—Eckford vs. Union.

The home-and-home game between the Eckford and Union Base-ball Clubs, which was played on the Union grounds yesterday, resulted in the success of the Unions, as will be seen by the appended score. The game was played with a lively ball, and was uninteresting:

| UNION. | O. | R. | ECKFORD. | O. | R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Higham, 2d b. | 5 | 1 | Allison, 1st b. | 3 | 1 |
| Reynolds, r. f. | 3 | 3 | C. Hunt, l. f. | 3 | 2 |
| Pabor, p. | 0 | 5 | Price, r. f. | 4 | 0 |
| Shelly, 3d b. | 2 | 2 | R. Hunt, 2d b. | 3 | 1 |
| Birdsall, c. | 5 | 1 | McDermott, p. | 3 | 1 |
| Bass, s. s. | 3 | 3 | Josh Snyder, c. f. | 3 | 0 |
| Kenny, c. f. | 4 | 2 | Jas. Snyder, s. s. | 3 | 1 |
| Austin, 1st b. | 3 | 2 | Duffy, 3d b. | 2 | 2 |
| Gedney, l. f. | 2 | 3 | Jewett, c. | 3 | 1 |
| Total | 27 | 22 | Total | 27 | 9 |

INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Union | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | —22. |
| Eckford | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —9. |

Umpire—Mr. BONNER, of the Seneca Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

### Princeton College Commencement.

The Commencement exercises at Princeton College will take place as follows:

Sunday, June 26.—Baccalaureate Sermon. First Presbyterian Church, 11 A. M., by Dr. McCOSH.

Monday, June 27.—Class-day Exercises; promenade concert in the evening.

Tuesday, June 28.—Address before the Cliosophic and American Whig Societies, at 10:45 A. M., by Secretary G. M. ROBESON, to be followed by annual sessions of the societies; Alumni meeting at 3 P. M. During the afternoon the decennial meeting of the class of 1860—Junior prize oration; 3 o'clock P. M., gymnastic exhibition.

Wednesday, June 29.—Commencement; Master's Oration, class of 1867, by R. W. PARKER, of Newark, N. J.; 3 P. M., Alumni dinner.

The occasion promises to be more than usually interesting.

### Knights of St. Crispin.

At a regular meeting of the "Knights of St. Crispin," held at the rooms No. 120 Graham-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., the following officers were elected: Sir Knight, GEORGE LENHERT; Knight, Chas. Waldhauer; Deputy Knight, John Meaney; Recording Scribe, Thos. H. Peppard; Financial Scribe, Frederick Grote; Treasurer, John Fuss; First Usher, John Nacle; Second Usher, Henry Karpenstern; Inside Sentinel, Fred. Clark; Outside Sentinel, Louis Keibell; Trustees, Michael Keafner, George Fritz, Christian Krack.

This association is comprised principally of the steam shoemakers of the Eastern District, and has been organized about four years. The organization is very strong at present, numbering some 200 members. Their co-operative shop, which is situated in Remsen-street, is in a flourishing condition, and employs at present nearly 100 hands.

### Women's Labor and Health.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Every working woman, particularly clerks and teachers, will thank you heartily for giving space in your today's issue to a mother's protest against women being compelled to stand for hours together while at their work. We cannot do it without ruining our health, and yet many of us are obliged to, because we must live and we must please our employers. What makes it worse is that with the salaries we receive, though we work with success in our occupation for many years, we have no hope or prospect of gaining a competence to fall back upon; and to feel that one's health is needlessly going is, to say the least, hard.

THIRTEEN YEARS A TEACHER.

### The Burden of License Fees.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I, with the rest of the people, demand that Congress keep its faith and not re-enact the Tax law. If it cannot do so, I demand that the burdens of the law be lightened, and that the impositions upon business be removed. It is certainly an imposition that I, as a business man, should be compelled to pay for three separate licenses. My business is that of selling at auction and private sale real estate and stocks, and which should, of course, be done under one license, but Mr. Collector says no. I must take out a license as auctioneer, a license as real-estate broker and a license as stock-broker. A pretty heavy tax, I can assure you, but, I suppose, must be borne, as Congress cannot be impressed with any sense of justice. Let us hope that "the good time is coming" one of these days, and that the men who insist upon imposing these unnecessary burdens upon us will soon be swept from power. S.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 21, 1870.

### A Correction.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The report in the TIMES of a sermon preached to the New-England Church upon "Congregationalism," last Sabbath, was mainly accurate; but the following sentence contains a serious error: "The Pilgrim Church unlike that in Salem, *burned* no witches." Had the word "hung" been printed in place of the word "burned," the exact term used by the preacher would have been given. He would be very sorry to seem to give currency to the particularly vigorous falsehood that witches were once burned at the stake in Massachusetts. C. R. B.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, June 21, 1870.

### The Quarantine Troubles—A Streak of Luck for Perth Amboy.

There were no new developments, yesterday, with respect to the Quarantine troubles. The merchants are disposed to see what the Commissioners will do for them on Saturday, when the latter will meet for the purpose of establishing rates for lighterage. Meantime some of the merchants are sending their vessels to Perth Amboy, N. J., for discharge. The manner in which this is done is novel, to say the least. Perth Amboy is a port of entry, and Raritan Bay is "neutral ground." A vessel entering the Lower Bay at Sandy Hook need not pass within the jurisdiction of the Health Officer at all, but may proceed through neutral water to Perth Amboy, and thus escape the clutches of the Quarantine authorities of this port. The law permits the master of a vessel which may be detained at Quarantine, to put to sea without breaking bulk, if he desires to. Nothing is therefore easier than for the master of a vessel, who may be dissatisfied with the Quarantine exactions, to get up his anchor and go outside the light-ship, when he is in the ocean. Then he may return and proceed at once to Perth Amboy. The facilities for discharging cargo there are not as good as they could be made, and the merchants are therefore devising some means by which they can be improved, in case no redress can be obtained from the Quarantine authorities of this port.

The steam-ship *Merrimac*, which arrived on Monday from Rio de Janeiro with a large cargo of coffee, was detained in the Lower Bay although she had a clean bill of health. Her owners expect that she will be permitted to come up to the

lighterage ground on Robbins' Reef, but even then they may not consent that she shall be discharged by the Quarantine lighters, claiming that she has a right to proceed to her wharf.

### Criminal Prosecution in Bankruptcy.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner BETTS, an examination was commenced into a charge of fraudulently disposing of a large amount of property, preferred by D. W. EVANS against ADOLPH B. HERRMAN and HERMAN HERRMAN, who were engaged in business at No. 198 Fulton-street. It was alleged, on the part of the assignee, that on the 10th of June the defendants made application for the benefit of the Bankruptcy act, and subsequently to the commencement of the proceedings made a false disposition of $120,000, with the intention of defrauding their creditors. Mr. SEIXES, Government prosecutor, examined several witnesses, to substantiate the charge, and the case was adjourned until this morning.

### The Erie Stock Litigation.

Not long since we published the fact in our law reports that a suit had been commenced by one NYSE against the Erie Railway Company and others, for the purpose of preventing the transfer on the books of the Company of some $8,000,000 of Erie stock. It was claimed that there was a conspiracy among certain persons having no interest in the stock, to use the same for the purpose of controlling the affairs of the Company. A preliminary injunction was granted by Judge CARDOZO, pending which some of those now made parties defendant, offered the stock of the Erie Company to be certified for registration. The plaintiff (NYSE) thereupon moved for an order to punish the defendants for contempt, in that they had tried to evade the injunction. The plaintiff also asked that the injunction be extended so as to prohibit the registration of the stock. After argument before Judge BARNARD, yesterday, both motions were denied.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

*Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 446—Cook vs. Kelly, Sheriff. | 1642—Sigismund vs. Cowan. |
| 2330—Dalton vs. Gilbertson. | 1646—Roos vs. Weshausen. |
| 2610—Jaeger vs. Kelly, Sheriff. | 1654—Coyle vs. Cammeran. |
| 6656—Walsh vs. Sexton. | 2363—Taylor vs. Grasia. |
| 436—Essig vs. Knebel. | 1658—Tyler vs. Cooley. |
| 1626—Chestnut vs. Shipman. | 1660—DeWitt vs. Pacific Beater Press Co. |
| 1630—Tobey vs. Comstock. | 1662—Gordan vs. Latson. |
| 1338—Morgan vs. Jenkins. | 1664—Baily vs. Ross, Prest. &c. |
| 1640—Miller vs. Lee. | 1666—Selling vs. Freeman. |
| 380½—Marsh vs. Solomon. | 1668—Raphael vs. Kelly, Sheriff. |

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 15—Hunt vs. Scott. | 173—Ford vs. Northrup. |
| 16—Scott vs. Hunt. | 176—Amory vs. Amory. |
| 52—Sands vs. McGovern. | 179—Christoph vs. Christoph. |
| 87—Farmers' & Mechs. Nat. Bank vs. Steinberger. | 185—Lafarge vs. Lee. |
| 133—Same vs. Same. | 186—Struver vs. Faber. |

The call begins at No. 187—Sayre vs. Hernandes.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1879—Mayhew vs. McElvane. | 1891—Meridan Britania Co. vs. Waters. |
| 335—Albertis vs. Allerton. | 1959—Stubben vs. Ross. |
| 1015—Schafer vs. O'Brien. | 1965—Brown vs. O'Brien. |
| 1529—Bennett vs. Brinker. | 1845—McCartney vs. Murray. |
| 1373—Lee vs. Collins. | 2029—Leidecker vs. Brunnighausen. |
| 1509—Harris vs. Gibney. | 2033—Cunningham vs. Sellers. |
| 1639—Sadlier vs. Terrey. | |
| 735½—McLain vs. Van Zrandt. | |
| 1447—Knowver vs. Pilse. | |

*Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 2216—Graff vs. Hart. | 1956—O'Sullivan vs. Cunningam. |
| 2230—Gerner vs. Reimer. | 1254—Elsberg vs. Swartz. |
| 2236—Solomon vs. Strem. | 1508—Feeny vs. O'Brien. |
| 2242—McCloud vs. Montauk Iron Works. | 2244—Nenebaum vs. Smith |
| 1886—Baker vs. Thorp. | 400—King vs. Bradford. |
| | 2240—Hayes vs. O'Brien. |

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 580—Tompkins vs. Compton. | 840—Stern vs. Mosbach. |
| 640—Blum vs. Hildreth. | 996—Darling vs. Findley. |
| 293—Fogg vs. Gilmore. | 997—Carey vs. Carey. |
| 798—Gilchrist vs. Spratt. | 998—Boch vs. Rubens. |
| 794—Cole vs. Ashman. | 993—Sigel vs. Lewis. |
| 481—McCauly vs. Gass. | 1000—Scholefield vs. Kelly. |
| 908—De Figgunire vs. Morrissey. | 1001—Brown vs. Baker. |
| | 102—Derr vs. Mitnacht. |

*Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 874—Panderhorst vs. Franklin. | 847—Kirtland vs. Sanger. |
| 873—Randall vs. Brand. | 981—Cohen vs. Kerbs. |
| 872—Sayre vs. Waugh. | 988—Koecher vs. N. Y. Desiccating Co. |
| 341—Reinheimer vs. Central Park N. and E. R. R. | 989—Ackerman vs. Donnelly. |
| 962—Sawyer vs. O'Brien. | 990—Clark vs. Merkle. |
| 817—First National Bank of St. Louis vs. Ninth Nat. Bank of City of New-York. | 991—Dions vs. Cultiea. |
| | 992—Stare vs. Lakey. |
| | 993—Paris vs. Kelly. |
| | 994—Jones vs. Burg. |

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10½ A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1423—Alexander vs. Brecht | 1477—Same vs. Same. |
| 412—Durnin vs. Brett. | 1504—McDermott vs. Cook. |
| 534—Legrain vs. Dodd. | 1610—Weeks vs. Dodge. |
| 1400—O'Dea vs. Guinevan. | 1034—Schweldier vs. Mittnicht. |
| 1420—Phillips vs. Briggs. | |
| 1456—Brown vs. Cameron. | 1537—Waters vs. Eggert. |
| 1462—Cammeyer vs. Birdsall. | 1538—O'Brien vs. White. |
| 1476—Kalman vs. Von Praag. | 1540—Hillman vs. Oberstatter. |

*Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| —Schweickert vs. McNamara. | 1450—Ferrens vs. Scherff. |
| 709—Ward vs. Fitzgibbon. | 1461—Leddell vs. Robinson. |
| 1006—Curry vs. The Nicolson Pavement Co. | 1490—Paris vs. Cummings. |
| 1223—Harrington vs. France. | 1514—Harrigan vs. Willis. |
| 1369—Brown vs. Steinfels. | 1543—Crowley vs. Heubner. |
| 1413—Lang vs. O'Brien. | 1544—Ely vs. Haughton. |
| 1455—Kellar vs. Regis. | 1545—Heidgerd vs. Levy. |
| | 1661—Ranson vs. Wright. |

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

*Held by Pratt, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 99—Williams vs. People's Fire Ins. Co. | 70—Sheridan vs. Worth. |
| 126—McGuigan vs. City of Brooklyn. | 72—Sheridan vs. McCole. |
| 127—Bangs vs. City of Brooklyn. | 107—Powers vs. Starin. |
| 133—Tice vs. Libby. | 118—First N. Bank, Toledo, Ohio, vs. Shaw et al. |
| 14—Mallory vs. Travelers' Ins. Co. | 146—Poucher vs. Gilbert. |
| 88—Rogers vs. Pickert. | 200—Hays vs. Hughes. |
| 89—Schneider vs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co. | 202—Lewis vs. Wood. |
| 140—Gaylord vs. Madlis. | 203—Card vs. Bayden. |
| 151—Fagan vs. Knapp. | 204—Kirke vs. Thompson. |
| 155—Dickerson vs. Steinhausen. | 205—Wood vs. Denning. |
| 156—Prast vs. Bruns. | 206—Wood vs. Boardman. |
| 65—Strouthers vs. Gibbons. | 207—Whiteman vs. Seaman et al. |
| 74—Martense vs. Lawrence et al. | 209—McAnally vs. Nelson, &c. |
| 145—Hart vs. Gray. | 210—Simmons vs. Eclectic Med. Col., New-York. |
| 172—Appleby vs. Reitz. | 211—Bernstein vs. Berdenwerper. |
| 9—Gardner vs. Henneky. | 212—Seabury vs. Underhill. |
| 180—Johnson vs. Friel, &c. | 213—Fahey vs. Burger et al. |
| 182—Reither vs. Ellenberger, &c. | 214—Boyd vs. Boynton et al. |
| 190—Koehler vs. Eagle. | 215—Ward vs. Benedict. |
| 5—Boyd vs. Curne. | 216—Melville vs. Collart. |
| 13—Devlin vs. Crary. | 217—Same vs. Same. |
| 50—Jackson vs. Powers et al. | 218—Smith vs. Smith et al. |
| 51—Same vs. Same. | 219—Maurer vs. Johnson. |
| 67—House vs. McCormick. | 220—Meeker vs. Stewart. |
| | 221—Daighan vs. Sheridan. |

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Held by Hackett, Recorder.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1—The People vs. Michael Donnelly; rape. | 10—The People vs. Joseph B. Fernandez; false pretenses. |
| 2—The People vs. Patrick McManus; rape. | 11—The People vs. John O'Toole; false pretenses. |
| 3—The People vs. Charles Major and Patrick McManus; robbery. | 12—The People vs. Mary Connors; grand larceny. |
| 4—The People vs. John Halleay; robbery. | 13—The People vs. Francis Ranslear and Chauncey Davis; grand larceny. |
| 5—The People vs. Patrick Fogarty and John Duffy; robbery. | 14—The People vs. Edward Berrigan; larceny from the person. |
| 6—The People vs. Francis Redmond and George Whitney; burglary. | 15—The People vs. Fanny Phippany; disorderly house. |
| 7—The People vs. Eliza Ellis; receiving stolen goods. | 16—The People vs. Fanny Phippany and William Bennett; assault and battery. |
| 8—The People vs. Edward Kearnan; burglary. | |
| 9—The People vs. James Butler, (two cases;) felonious assault and battery. | |

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 22.

*By Judge Ingraham.*

Westervelt vs. Ackley; motion denied except so far as to allow the plaintiff to bring an action for the recovery of the property referred to; costs to abide the event.

Blount vs. Kirtland; allowance of $50 granted.

*By Judge Barnard.*

Bradhurst vs. Taylor; judgments ordered in four cases.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 22.

*By Chief-Justice Daly.*

Underwood vs. Penniman; referee appointed.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 22.

*Before Judge Barnard.*

THE GOLD BROKERS' SUITS—MOTION TO TRANSFER TO THE SUPREME COURT.

*Brown et al. vs. Fisk, Jr., Gould et al., and Fifteen Other Suits vs. The Same Parties.*—It appears that eleven actions have been commenced in the Superior Court of this City, and about five others in the Court of Common Pleas, by leading brokers and other business men in Wall-street, against Messrs. Fisk, Gould & Co., for the recovery of money alleged to be due to the plaintiffs on account of the contracts of sales of gold made on or about the 23d and 24th of September last, the time of the great gold speculation, which culminated on what is commonly called "Black Friday." The defendants repudiated their contracts, as alleged, by reason of the temporary suspension of the Gold Exchange Bank. The aggregate amount claimed by those plaintiffs, who have brought their suits in the Superior Court, is about $800,000, and in the Common Pleas something like $400,000. Besides these, five or six actions have been commenced by as many plaintiffs in the Supreme Court of this district for the recovery of a large amount. Among the plaintiffs appear the well-known names of of Brown, Joslyn, (three suits,) Reade, Jerkes, Mandelick, Grinnell, Davis, Eastwood, Julian, Parr, Knickerbocker, Trever, Keep, &c.

The cases came before the Supreme Court, today, on a motion which was made by Mr. Field, as counsel for Fisk, Gould & Co., for an order directing that the actions which have been commenced in the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas be transferred to the Supreme Court. An affidavit of Mr. Jay Gould was read, in which it was set forth that, as he was advised by counsel, all these actions arise out of the same state of facts; that all the complaints are substantially the same, and the answers thereto must be necessarily similar; that the same legal questions are involved as in those pending in the Supreme Court; that if three different and distinct, though co-ordinate, branches of the judiciary are to pass upon these same questions of law and fact, there will be great confusion and delay in obtaining final judgment. Counsel for the defendants argued that the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas of this City do not recognize the Supreme Court of this district as any authority, and hence the danger of having contradictory decisions, which would only be a source of embarrassment to all parties. This was one of those cases which were especially contemplated in that section of the Code which authorizes the removal of actions from the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas to the Suprema Court.

Ex-Judge Emott, as counsel for several of the plaintiffs, read an affidavit to the effect that the facts in the several cases were different, and hence the law to be applied would not be the same in each. There was no reason, he said, why the cases should be transferred. The Supreme Court Calendar of this district, as every lawyer knew, was already heavily burdened. It would be many months, and it might be years before these cases could be reached on the Circuit Calendar if they were transferred there from the Superior and Common Pleas. Another thing, he did not believe the Courts last named would quietly submit to any arbitrary or unlawful transfer to this Court of suits properly brought in those two tribunals. The Judges of those two Courts acknowledged no power above them as to the Judiciary, except the Court of Appeals. But beyond all this, counsel submitted that the Supreme Court had no power to transfer. The sections cited by his opponent were applicable as to transfers of suits only in cases where it was proposed to change the place of trial from the City and County of New-York to some other county in the State for the convenience of witnesses, or for other reasons specified in the statute.

Ex-Judge Flanders followed in an able argument on the same side. He said he represented several of the plaintiffs, whose interests would be affected if the transfer were made. He contended there was no law for such an anomalous proceeding, and if the Court would but read the sections immediately following that relied upon by Mr. Field, he would have no hesitation in denying the motion. By the course proposed by Mr. Field, every case on the calendar of the Superior Court and Common Pleas could be transferred to the Supreme Court, and the provisions of the Constitution establishing those Courts rendered nugatory. Section 33 of the Code is only a re-enactment of the provisions of 1828, 1830 and 1844, relating to the two local Courts named, and by those acts the Supreme Court is expressly forbidden to interfere with cases pending in the two Courts in question, except where a change in the place of trial is necessary.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

For the defendants, Messrs. D.D. Field and John W. Sterling; for the plaintiffs, Messrs. Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy, Joseph H. Marrin, Flanders & Metcalf and H. S. Bennett.

### SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JUNE 22.

*Before Chief-Justice Barbour and a Jury.*

SUIT AGAINST HOTEL-KEEPERS—LARGE ESTIMATE OF BAGGAGE.

*Rachel A. Livingston vs. Albert Lachman et al.*—This is an action, as already reported in the TIMES, to recover for the value of seven trunks and their contents, seized and sold by the defendants to pay a board bill amounting to over $184. The plaintiff, with her husband and family, were boarders for two weeks at the St. James Hotel in this City. The first week's board was paid, but on a failure to pay the second, they were ordered out of the hotel, and their baggage detained as security. It was claimed that a tender of the amount due for board had been subsequently made, but that a return of the property was refused, the defendants representing that the property had been already sold under a judgment for the amount due. Defendants set up as their defense that the property claimed was enormously overstated, not only in quantity, but also in the value of the articles. It was also claimed, and testimony given to that effect, that many of the articles found in the trunks were the property of the St. James, and other hotels, whose marks were found upon them. The plaintiff's testimony in opposition was, that such spoons and forks as were testified to as having been found in her trunks, must have been placed there by some person other than she, and that several towels bearing the mark of the Delevan House were given to her by her oldest son. Plaintiff, in her testimony, placed a value on many of the articles far below that contained in the bill of items accompanying the complaint, but this was sought to be explained by the statement that the original bill of items was prepared by her husband, who did not appear on the trial, but she, being more scrupulously conscientious, was anxious to testify to the exact truth. The cause was submitted to the jury, and a sealed verdict ordered.

### COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JUNE 22.

*Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.*

DISPOSSESSED IN THE RAIN—A THRICE TOLD TALE.

*Burrill vs. Hurry.*—This case has already been twice tried, the jury disagreeing in both instances. It is now tried for the third time, resulting in a verdict for plaintiff. The facts are briefly as follows: The wife of plaintiff rented a store on Broadway from the defendant, occupied for the retail boot and shoe business. The business was carried on in the name of the wife, in consequence of the financial embarrassment of the plaintiff. About the month of March, 1867, plaintiff, then having obtained a settlement with his creditors and desiring to put up his own name, alleges that he made an agreement with defendant to take the store for another year in his (plaintiff's) own name. This agreement defendant denied, and on the 1st of May took proceedings against plaintiff's wife to dispossess, and, under a decree obtained against her, placed the contents of the store on the side-walk. It was raining at the time, and for the damages resulting to his stock by such ejectment, and also the increase in rent which he was compelled to pay for another store he now seeks to recover. On the question of the hiring by plaintiff, the testimony between him and defendant was conflicting, leaving it to the jury to decide which party was least liable to be mistaken.

The jury found in favor of plaintiff, assessing the damages at $541 41.

Ex-Judge Van Cott for plaintiff; Mr. McFarland, of McFarland, Laroque & Barlow, for defendant.

ARMY BLANKETS AND BREACH OF CONTRACT.

*Thomas Murphy vs. Ezekiel S. Lockwood.*—This was an action to recover for breach of contract for supplying army blankets to the plaintiff during the war. It appeared that the blankets furnished were not up to the grade required by the contract, and plaintiff was therefore compelled to reject them and purchase in the market at a higher price. Judgment was taken by default and damages assessed by the jury at $61,000, including interest.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange, June 22.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C... 118⅞ | 5,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s... 101⅛ |
| 6,000 do... 118⅞ | 5,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 84⅛ |
| 5,000 U.S.5-20s,R.'65,n.110⅛ | 7,000 C. & Gt. E. In... 41 |
| 2,000 US5-20sC'65,n.s3 113⅞ | 20 Bank of Com... 127⅛ |
| 25,000 U.S.5-20s, R., '67.110⅛ | 5 do... 127 |
| 10,000 U.S.5-20.C.'67,s3.114 | 11 Ocean Bank... 85 |
| 2,000 Tenn. St.6s, x. c. 67⅛ | 10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.125 |
| 4,000 do... 67⅛ | 100 Canton Co... 67 |
| 13,000 do... 67 | 100 West. U. Tel... 35 |
| 5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n... 65 | 500 Pac. M. S. Co... 43⅛ |
| 10,000 do... 64⅞ | 300 At. Mail S. Co... 35⅛ |
| 20,000 do... 64⅞ | 200 Adams Ex... 66 |
| 50,000 do... 64⅞ | 200 Wells-Fargo Ex... 17 |
| 18,000 do... 64⅞ | 13 United States Ex. 45 |
| 135,000 do... 64⅞ | 100 N. Y. C. & H.R.s5 99⅛ |
| 10,000 do....s10 64 | 1070 N. Y. C. & H. Ct. 94⅛ |
| 55,000 do... 64⅛ | 100 Erie Railway... 24⅛ |
| 70,000 do... 64 | 150 do....b. c. 24 |
| 4,000 N. Car. 6s, n. 27 | 50 Harlem R... 142 |
| 20,000 N. Car. 6s, s. t. 25⅛ | 200 Reading R... 107⅛ |
| 1,000 Georgia St. 7s... 96⅛ | 200 L. S. & M. S. R... 99⅛ |
| 20,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 94⅛ | 20 do... 99⅛ |
| 2,000 do... 94⅞ | 700 Chic. & N. W. R... 83⅛ |
| 10,000 Mo.6s,H.&St.J.i 94⅛ | 410 do... 83⅛ |
| 2,000 do... 94⅞ | 500 do....b. c. 83⅛ |
| 4,000 Louisiana 6s... 77⅛ | 200 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 89⅛ |
| 5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July.. 82⅛ | 700 do... 89⅛ |
| 1,000 Louisiana 8s, l. b 95⅛ | 100 C. C. C. & Ind. R. 82 |
| 2,000 Ark. 7s,iss. to L. R. & F. S. R... 75⅛ | 20 N. J. Cen. R... 109 |
| 12,000 Brkl'n 6s, w. l... 95 | 9 do... 109⅛ |
| 1,000 Pac. R. 7s, guar. by St. of Mo... 98 | 300 Mil. & St. P. R... 66⅛ |
| 1,000 H. R. 2d S. F.b..103⅛ | 100 do... 66⅛ |
| 5,000 Cen. P. R. G. bs 93⅛ | 100 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 81⅛ |
| 500 M. & E. 1st m...101⅛ | 300 Tol. W. & W... 57⅛ |
| 5,000 U. P. R., 1st m... 87⅛ | 1500 Ohio & Miss. R... 38⅛ |
| 7,000 do... 87⅛ | 200 do....b. c. 38⅛ |
| 2,000 Clev. & P. 4th m 79 | 130 Mor. & Es. R... 90 |
| 3,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 96⅛ | 200 Bost. H. & E. R... 4⅛ |
| 10,000 M. & St. P. 1st, Iowa div... 90 | 50 New-Jersey R... 118⅛ |
| | 50 Col. C. & Ind. Cen 21⅛ |
| | 200 do... 21⅛ |
| | 50 Chi. Bur. & Qu... 160 |

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $24,000 U.S.5-20s,R.,'62.111⅛ | 100 Adams Express... 66⅛ |
| 15,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.,'62, b3... 112⅛ | 200 do... 66⅛ |
| 30,000 do... 112⅛ | 25 Amer. M. U. Ex... 47 |
| 3,000 do... 112⅛ | 100 N. Y. C. & H...s60 99 |
| 30,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.,'64.111⅛ | 200 do....b. c. 99 |
| 1,000 do... 111⅛ | 300 do... 99⅛ |
| 1,000 U.S.5-20s,C.,'65,n.113⅛ | 10000 N. Y. C. & H., Ctfs... 94⅛ |
| 20,000 do... 113⅞ | 10000 do....b. c. 94⅛ |
| 40,000 U. S. 5-20s,R.,'67.110⅛ | 100 Mich. Cen. R...b. c.125 |
| 102,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.,'67.114 | 50 L. S. & M. S. R... 99⅛ |
| 1,500 U. S.5s,10-40s,C..108⅛ | 100 do... 99⅛ |
| 2,000 Tenn. St. 6s,x.c. 67 | 100 do....b. c. 99⅛ |
| 50,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 65 | 200 Chi. & N. W. R... 83⅛ |
| 1,000 do... 64⅛ | 100 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 89⅛ |
| 26,000 do... 64⅛ | 200 do....b. c 89⅛ |
| 10,000 N. C. 6s, sp. tax. 25⅛ | 200 Mil. & St. P. R... 66⅛ |
| 5,000 do... 25⅛ | 100 do... 66⅛ |
| 10,000 N. C. St. 6s, new 27⅛ | 100 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 81⅛ |
| 2,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 82⅛ | 200 Tol., Wab. & W... 57⅛ |
| 5,000 Ala. 8s, R.R.bds. 97 | 100 do... 57⅛ |
| 6,000 do... 97⅛ | 200 N. J. Cen. R...b. c.108⅛ |
| 1,000 Mil.&St.P.7 3-10, Con... 94⅛ | 100 do... 108⅛ |
| 100 W. U. Tel... 35 | 300 Ohio & Miss... 38⅛ |
| 100 do....b. c. 34⅛ | 700 do....b. c. 38⅛ |
| 300 Pac. M. S. Co... 43⅛ | 300 Col., C. & Ind. Cen. s15... 20⅛ |
| 15 Del. & Hud. C... 124⅛ | 19 do... 20 |
| 100 Atlantic M. S. Co.. 35⅛ | |

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

| | |
|---|---|
| $20,000 U. S. 5-20s, '67. 113⅛ | 300 Lake S.&M.So.b3 99⅛ |
| 300 U. S. Express... 45⅛ | 300 do... 99⅛ |
| 100 West. U. Tel... 34⅛ | 200 Ohio & Miss... 38⅛ |
| 200 do....b3 35 | 100 do....b3 38⅛ |
| 400 Reading R... 107⅛ | 200 Mil. & St. P... 66⅛ |
| 200 do....b3 107⅛ | 200 Newark & C.H.R. 89 |
| 200 N.Y.Cen. & H. R. 99⅛ | 100 Dale Prop. B. Co. 42 |
| 100 do....b3 99⅛ | 100 do... 42⅛ |
| 200 Chi. & N. W... 83⅛ | |

WEDNESDAY, June 22—P. M.

The Tax and Tariff measures in Congress appear to be more questionable than ever. The Tariff portion of the House Bill has been radically altered by the Senate Finance Committee, and certainly without being bettered. The date from which the bill is to go into effect has been shortened from the 31st December to Oct. 1. This we esteem a serious blunder to the prejudice of Trade and the Treasury without any compensating advantage to the consumers of foreign Merchandise. We referred to this point in our weekly review on Monday last, and we now repeat the objections to the change because we have reason to believe that the Senate Committee have been influenced wholly in the interest of certain Inspectors of Sugars, Coffee, &c., who expect to accumulate large stocks in Bond in anticipation of the early change of duties. If the House should concur in this shortening of the notice, (which we hope the House will not do,) our early Fall trade will be materially interfered with, and the Treasury will be a gratuitous loser in the way of August and September Customs, ordinarily the two heaviest months, in point of receipts, of the whole year.

The Senate has also made a change, wholly uncalled for, in the House schedule of Sugar duties, and certainly not in the interest of the American refiners or to the substantial advantage of American consumers, much less in the interest of the Treasury. The House Bill adopted the scale agreed upon in the general debate on the Tariff in April and May. It was then adjusted to the satisfaction of all previously conflicting views, and why it should now be upset by the Senate Committee of Finance is past comprehension. It looks as though the Committee were disposed to weaken, if not kill outright, the whole Tariff portion of the Bill. Such a result would certainly be quite as agreeable to the public and far more advantageous to the Treasury than the adoption of the Senate amendments.

There is increased dullness, and also weakness, in the Gold market today. The Treasury sale averaged about 112½ ₩ cent., but the subsequent transactions in the Gold Room fell off to 112⅜@112⅜ ₩ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were barely steady on moderate transactions at 109⅜ net on London, or 109⅞ less a brokerage. The following were the bids made and accepted at the Treasury:

BIDS FOR GOLD, JUNE 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ed. Sweet & Co. | Marx & Co. |
| $30,000... 112.65 | $50,000... 112.60½ |
| S. R. Jacobs. | 50,000... 112.53 |
| 300,000... 112.62 | D. H. & M. Arnold & Co. |
| Trevor & Colgate. | 5,000... 112.63½ |
| 100,000... 112.55 | 5,000... 112.67 |
| 100,000... 112.50 | Durant & Earle. |
| 100,000... 112.45 | 100,000... 112.50 |
| 20,000... 112.65 | W. T. Hatch & Son. |
| 20,000... 112.63 | 10,000... 112.00½ |
| 20,000... 112.61 | 10,000... 112.56 |
| 20,000... 112.59 | 25,000... 112.55 |
| 20,000... 112.56 | 10,000... 112.51 |
| 20,000... 112.52 | 10,000... 112.20 |
| Julius Molter. | 5,000... 112 |
| 10,000... 112.39 | 10,000... 112.26 |
| 10,000... 112.41 | Geo. H. Bend. |
| 10,000... 112.43 | 250,000... 112.51 |
| 10,000... 112.45 | M. & H. Clarkson. |
| 10,000... 112.47 | 40,000... 112.00½ |
| 10,000... 112.49 | Drexel, Winthrop & Co. |
| 15,000... 112.52 | 10,000... 112.36 |
| White, Morris & Co. | 10,000... 112.38 |
| 25,000... 112.62 | Parker Handy. |
| 25,000... 112.60 | 10,000... 112.60 |
| 25,000... 112.58 | Hagan & Billings. |
| 25,000... 112.56 | 20,000... 112.62½ |
| Schafer Bros. | J. F. Underhill & Co. |
| 35,000... 112.50 | 100,000... 112.55 |
| 35,000... 112.63 | 100,000... 112.64 |
| Leopold Cahn. | Kenyon, Cox & Co. |
| 50,000... 112.63 | 30,000... 112.64 |
| 15,000... 112.51 | 30,000... 112.61 |
| G. C. Magoun. | 40,000... 112.58 |
| 100,000... 112.51 | J. P. Hasard. |
| Duff & Tienken. | 50,000... 112.45 |
| 10,000... 112.61 | 50,000... 112.50 |
| 10,000... 112.62 | Gibson, Beadleston & Co. |
| 10,000... 112.63 | 30,000... 112.48 |
| 10,000... 112.64 | 20,000... 112.50 |
| 10,000... 112.65 | 10,000... 112.51 |
| Robert Baile. | P. Van Valkenburgh & Co. |
| 20,000... 112.50 | 5,000... 112.63 |
| 20,000... 112.52½ | 5,000... 112.60 |
| 10,000... 112.56 | Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co. |
| 10,000... 112.54 | 50,000... 112.64 |
| 10,000... 112.58 | 50,000... 112.63 |
| 10,000... 112.53 | 50,000... 112.56 |
| 10,000... 112.60 | 50,000... 112.51 |
| 10,000... 112.57 | Vail & Co. |
| 10,000... 112.61 | 50,000... 112.55 |
| 10,000... 112.59½ | 50,000... 112.60 |
| 10,000... 112.57½ | |
| 10,000... 112.55½ | |
| Total... $2,780,000 | |

ACCEPTED BIDS FOR GOLD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ed. Sweet & Co. | Duff & Tienken. |
| $30,000... 112.65 | $10,000... 112.61 |
| Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co. | 10,000... 112.62 |
| 50,000... 112.64 | 10,000... 112.63 |
| 50,000... 112.63 | 10,000... 112.64 |
| D. H. & M. Arnold & Co. | 10,000... 112.65 |
| 5,000... 112.63½ | Marx & Co. |
| 5,000... 112.67 | 50,000... 112.60½ |
| Hagan & Billings. | Leopold Cahn. |
| 20,000... 112.62½ | 50,000... 111.63 |
| W. T. Hatch & Son. | White, Morris & Co. |
| 10,000... 112.00½ | 25,000... 112.62 |
| J. F. Underhill & Co. | 19,000... 112.60 |
| 100,000... 112.64 | P. Van Valkenburgh. |
| S. R. Jacobs. | 5,000... 112.63 |
| 300,000... 112.62 | 5,000... 112.60 |
| Trevor & Colgate. | Vail & Co. |
| 20,000... 112.65 | 37,500... 112.60 |
| 20,000... 112.63 | Robert Baile. |
| 20,000... 112.61 | 10,000... 112.63 |
| Shafer Brothers. | 10,000... 112.61 |
| 35,000... 112.63 | 10,000... 112.60 |
| Kenyon, Cox & Co. | 7,500... 112.60 |
| 30,000... 112.64 | Parker Handy. |
| 30,000... 112.61 | 7,500... 112.60 |
| | $1,000,000 |

The Money market is dull and cheap. The Public Funds steady on the basis of 113⅞@114 ₩ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867. The transactions are not important, and the prevailing difference between the New-York and Foreign markets is not sufficent to induce speculation. The Treasury will buy $1,000,000 of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund to-morrow.

In the new Tennessee Bonds another large business was done, and although the price yielded partially in the forenoon, there was a pretty stiff demand again at the close of the day.

In the Railway market there was an unsettled feeling among the speculators on both sides the account, and the result was a moderate movement in the New-York and Western Roads, without any very important changes in prices. There was a steadier demand for Ohio and Mississippi, while Lake Shore and New-York Central were watched with most interest. The Northwests are weaker than yesterday, and the St. Pauls are also lower. In the Miscellaneous Shares there was some business in Pacific Mail at 43⅛.

After the late Boards the Gold market showed increased weakness, and the 5-20s of 1867 declined to 113⅞ ₩ cent. The Railway speculation continued dull to the close, when the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JUNE 22.

| | Tuesday. | Wednesday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 112⅛ | 112 |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 114 | 113⅞ |
| American Gold Coin | 112⅝ | 112⅜ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 109⅞ | 109⅞ |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 65 | 64⅛ |
| New-York Central and Hudson | 99⅛ | 98⅞ |
| N. Y. Cen. & H. Debt Certificates | 95 | 94⅞ |
| Reading Railroad | 107⅛ | 107 |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 120⅛ | 119⅞ |
| North-western Common | 84⅛ | 83⅛ |
| North-western Preferred | 90 | 89⅞ |
| Pacific Mail Company | 43⅞ | 42⅞ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 81⅞ | 81 |
| St. Paul Common | 67⅛ | 66 |
| Lake Shore | 99⅛ | 98⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 38⅛ | 37⅞ |
| New-Jersey Central | 109⅛ | 108⅞ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 58⅛ | 56 |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

| | |
|---|---|
| General balance yesterday | $90,971,565 11 |
| Gold receipts | 382,825 64 |
| Gold payments | 1,791,040 82 |
| Gold balance | 76,751,814 01 |
| Currency receipts | 522,852 37 |
| Currency payments | 296,033 78 |
| Currency balance | 10,689,185 41 |
| General balance | 89,811,941 46 |
| Customs | 360,000 00 |

The following bids were made of the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881... 115 | 5-20 coupon, 1867... 113⅞ |
| 5 ₩ cent. coup., 1881... 118⅞ | 5-20 coupon, 1868... 113⅞ |
| 5-20 coupon, 1862... 112⅛ | 10-40 registered... 108 |
| 5-20 coupon, 1864... 111⅛ | 10-40 coupon... 108⅛ |
| 5-20 coupon, 1865... 111⅛ | 6s currency... 114⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., n. is., 1865... 113⅛ | |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tenn. 6s, ex-c... 67⅛ | Ohio 6 ₩ cent., '86... 103 |
| Tenn. 6s, new bds... 65 | Kentucky 6s... 95 |
| Virginia 6s, ex-c... 65 | Ill. Canal Bds., '70... 101 |
| Virginia 6s, new bds... 68⅛ | Ill. Coupon 6s, '77... 101 |
| Georgia 6s... 80 | Ill. Coupon 6s, '79... 101 |
| Georgia 7s, new bds... 95⅛ | Ill. War Loan... 101 |
| N. Car. 6s... 48 | Mich. 6 ₩ cent., '73... 95 |
| N. Car. 6s, new bds... 27 | Mich. 6 ₩ cent., '78... 95 |
| N. Car. Special Tax... 25⅛ | Mich. 6 ₩ cent., '83... 98⅛ |
| S. Car. 6s... 92 | Mich. 7 ₩ cent., '78... 103 |
| S. Car. new bds... 83 | Mich. 7 ₩ ct. War L... 103 |
| Missouri 6s... 94⅛ | N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan.108⅛ |
| Mo.6s, H. & St.Jo.Iss. 94⅛ | N. Y. Cou. B'ty Loan.112 |
| Louisiana 6s... 77⅛ | N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70.109 |
| Louisiana new bds... 72 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.105⅛ |
| Louisiana 6s, Lev. B.. 77⅛ | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.105⅛ |
| Louisiana 8s, Lev. B.. 95⅛ | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.105⅛ |
| Connecticut 6s... 103 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.105⅛ |
| Rhode Island 6s... 103 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.106 |
| Alabama 8s... 101 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.106 |
| Ark.7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Is. 75⅛ | N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100 |
| Ohio 6 ₩ cent., '75... 100 | N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100 |
| Ohio 6 ₩ cent., '81... 100 | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83... 93 | Gal. & Chic. Ext... 100 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.. 88 | Gal. & Chic. 2d... 94 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n 89 | Chic. & R. I. 1st... 102 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76... 102⅛ | Chic., R. I. & Pac... 101⅛ |
| Erie 1st Ext... 98 | Morris & Essex 1st... 101⅛ |
| Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83... 91 | Morris & Essex 2d... 99⅛ |
| Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80... 83⅛ | Clev. & Tol. S. F... 103 |
| Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88... 79 | N. J. Cen. N. Bds... 101 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F.,'85.103 | Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.105 |
| Harlem 1st... 101 | Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d..100 |
| Har. Con. M. & S. F.. 90 | Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.. 94 |
| Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82... 120 | Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 85 |
| Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩c. 1st.114 | Clev. & Pitts. 2d... 98 |
| Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d... 94⅛ | Clev. & Pitts. 3d... 95 |
| M. So. & N.I.S.F.7₩c. 99 | Clev. & Pitts. 4th... 79 |
| Pac. R.7s,guar.by Mo. 98 | Chic. & Alton S. F... 99 |
| Cen. Pac. Bonds... 93⅛ | Chic. & Alton 1st... 103 |
| Union Pac. 1st Bonds. 87 | Chic. & Alton Inc... 92 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '70... 110 | At. & Gt. West. 1st... 25 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st... 97⅛ | Ohio & Miss. 1st... 100 |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.. 85 | Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.. 91⅛ |
| Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 76 | Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.. 96⅛ |
| Chic. & N. W. S. F... 99 | Penin. R R. Bonds... 90 |
| Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs. 90 | St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs. 89⅛ |
| Chic. & N. W. 1st... 96⅛ | Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s... 107 |
| Consol'd 7 ₩ c. conv.. 92⅛ | Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 94 |
| H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts..108⅛ | Mil. & St. P. 1st... 96 |
| Lack. & West. Bonds. 98⅛ | Mil. & St. P.I. & M.d. 90 |
| Del., L. & West. 1st.. 98 | Mil. & St. P. 2d... 82⅛ |
| Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.. 94⅛ | Chic. & Mil. 1st... 98 |
| Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.. 78 | Col., C. & Ind. 1st... 84⅛ |
| Tol., W. & W.C.C.S.F. 82 | Col., C. & Ind. 2d... 67 |
| Gt. West. 1st, '88... 90⅛ | N. Y. & N. H. 6s... 97 |
| Gt. West. 2d, '93... 81 | Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 82 |
| Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 84 | Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 82⅛ |
| Ill. & So. Iowa 1st... 75 | |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York... 142 | Manuf. & Merchants'. 103 |
| Manhattan... 160 | Fourth National... 109⅛ |
| Merchants'... 125 | Ninth National... x109 |
| Mechanics'... 140 | Tenth National... 127 |
| Union... 125 | Oriental... 151 |
| America... 150 | Gold Exchange... 50 |
| City... 202 | Bkrs' & Brokers' As.. 103 |
| Phenix... 110⅛ | Del. & Hudson Canal. 124⅛ |
| Tradesmen's... 154 | Pennsylvania Coal... 221 |
| Mechanics & Traders'. 125 | Maryland Coal Co... 30 |
| Merchants' Ex... 106 | Consol. Coal of Md... 27⅛ |
| Seventh Ward... 108 | Cumb. Coal & Iron... 39 |
| State of New-York... 109 | Canton Co., Balt... 66⅛ |
| Commerce... 127 | West. Union Tel... 34⅛ |
| Ocean... 85 | Quicksilver Mining... 7⅛ |
| Mercantile... 126 | Quicksilver Pref... 13 |
| American Exchange. 112⅛ | Mariposa Mining... 6⅛ |
| Chatham... 170 | Atlantic Mail... 35⅛ |
| B'k of the Republic.. 119 | Adams Express... 66⅛ |
| Bank of N. America.. 107⅛ | Wells-Fargo Express. 16⅛ |
| Irving... 118 | Wells-Fargo Ex., scrip 3 |
| East River... 113 | American Express... 46 |
| Nassau... 106 | U. S. Express... 45⅛ |
| Shoe and Leather... 165 | Merch. Union Exp... 13 |
| Corn Exchange... 129 | Pacific Mail... 43⅛ |
| Importers' & Traders'. 159 | |

JULY, 1870, DIVIDENDS ADVERTISED TO DATE.

| | Capital. | Rate. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Merchants' Clerks' Savings | $2,441,000 | 2¾ | $67,210 |
| East River Savings | 3,033,000 | 3½ | 106,155 |
| N. Y. State Canal 7s | 700,0 0 | In full. | 700,000 |
| New-Haven R. R. | 6,000,000 | 5 | 300,000 |
| Hatford R. R. | 3,300,000 | 3* | 99,000 |
| Harlem R. R. | 7,000,000 | 4 | 280,000 |
| National Trust | 1,000,000 | 4 | 40,000 |
| American Express Company | 5,000,000 | 3 | 150,000 |
| Dubuque and Sioux R. R. | 2,000,000 | 3½ | 70,000 |
| Macon and Western R. R. | 2,000,000 | 5 | 100,000 |
| Brooklyn Fire Insurance | 153,000 | 10 | 15,300 |
| Hamilton Fire | 150,000 | 5 | 7,500 |
| Exchange Fire | 150,000 | 5 | 7,500 |
| Manhattan Savings | 6,163,000 | 3½ | 215,705 |
| Atlantic Savings | 2,248,000 | 3 | 67,380 |
| Third-avenue Savings | 5,363,000 | 3 | 160,890 |
| Ninth National Bank | 1,000,000 | 5 | 50,000 |
| Importers' and Traders' Bank | 1,500,000 | 6 | 90,000 |
| Georgia State Debt | 6,086,500 | 3 & 3½ | 201,095 |
| Farmers' Trust Company | 2,000,000 | 5 | 100,000 |
| Hanover Bank | 1,000,000 | 4 | 40,000 |
| Union Trust Company | 2,000,000 | 5 | 100,000 |
| State Debt of Kansas | 1,341,700 | 3 | 40,251 |
| Metropolitan Bank | 4,000 000 | 5 | 200,000 |
| Bank of New-York | 3,000,000 | 5 | 150,000 |
| Park Bank | 2,000,000 | 7 | 140,000 |
| Tradesmen's Bank | 1,000,000 | 6 | 60,000 |
| Bank of America | 3,000,000 | 5 | 150,000 |
| Central National Bank | 3,000,000 | 4 | 120,000 |
| Bank of Commerce | 5,000,000 | 5 | 250,000 |
| Irving Bank | 500,000 | 4 | 20,000 |
| Peoples' Bank | 400,000 | 5 | 20,000 |
| Marine Bank | 400,000 | 6 | 24,000 |
| Guaranty and Indemnity Co. | 2,000,000 | 5 | 100,000 |
| Broadway Savings | 1,661,000 | 5 | 83,050 |
| Central Pacific Bonds | 25,881,000 | 3 | 766,430 |
| Western Pacific Bonds | 2,800,000 | 3 | 84,000 |
| California and Oregon Bonds | 900,000 | 3 | 27,000 |
| New-York and Oswego Bonds | 2,000,000 | 3½ | 70,000 |
| Jersey City Fire Insurance | 200,000 | 6 | 12,000 |
| Broadway Bank | 1,000,000 | 12 | 120,000 |
| Chatham Bank | 450,000 | 8 | 36,000 |

*Quarterly.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 22.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, Old | 98 | 98½ |
| City 6s, New | 100⅜ | 100½ |
| Camden and Amboy | 118½ | 118¾ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 116¾ | 117 |
| Reading | 107⅛ | 107¼ |
| Lehigh Valley | 58¼ | 58⅜ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 38¼ | 38½ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 29¾ | 29⅞ |
| Northern Central | 45 | 45½ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 35 | 35⅛ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 89 | 89⅛ |

The July Coupons of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven ₩ Cent. Gold Bonds will be paid at the banking-house of Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE & Co.

A large number of the holders of the Bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company which fall due 10th July next, are availing themselves of the liberal offer of the Company, and exchanging for the new Bonds, which cover the entire road, from Chicago to Council Bluffs, and which Bonds can be registered. To such as exchange before 1st July the Company allow the holder to retain and collect the Coupon maturing 10th July, giving in exchange a Bond, the interest on which matures 1st July, equivalent to six months' additional interest.

The National Bank of Commerce has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable July 11, free of tax.

The Irving National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₩ cent.*, payable free of tax, July 1.

The Broadway Savings Bank has declared a regular Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ₩ cent.* and an extra Dividend of *Two ₩ cent.*, payable July 18.

The Central Pacific Company, at the office of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, will pay the July Interest on their Mortgage Bonds; also on the Bonds of the Western Pacific, and also on the Bonds of the California and Oregon Road, free of tax.

Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE & Co., No. 25 Nassau-street, will pay the July Interest on the Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Road.

The Jersey City Fire Insurance Company will pay a Half-yearly Dividend of *Six ₩ cent.*, free of tax, on demand.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR THE SAFE AND ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT OF JULY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE BONDS PRESENT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, WHICH WILL COMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED TO MIDDLETOWN. THE REMAINING UNFINISHED PORTION IS MORE THAN HALF DONE.

FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY

HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MONTGOMERY, Ala.

☞ THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, IN New-York and London, on the bonds of the State of Alabama, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-houses of

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York, and CLEWS, HABICHT & CO., No. 5 Lothbury, London,

Financial agents in New-York and London for the State of Alabama.

ARTHUR BINGHAM, State Treasurer.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

☞ A LIMITED QUANTITY OF THE FIRST Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Interest Bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company, free of Government tax, for sale at 90 and interest. These bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the Stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a Sinking Fund.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ NEW-YORK CITY 7 PER CENT. STOCK for sale at 105 by the National Currency Bank, corner Wall-st. and Broadway.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 22, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs... 73 | Hides, bdls... 628 |
| Bees-wax, pkgs... 2 | Leather, sides... 6,370 |
| Cotton, bales... 2,196 | Pork, bbls... 55 |
| Copper, bbls... 29 | Cut-meats, pkgs... 221 |
| Eggs, bbls... 913 | Lard, tcs... 262 |
| Flour, bbls... 14,677 | Lard, kegs... 61 |
| Corn-meal, bags... 450 | Stearine, tcs... 50 |
| Oatmeal, bbls... 100 | Butter, pkgs... 1,723 |
| Wheat, bushels... 141,950 | Cheese, boxes... 8,137 |
| Corn, bushels... 22,630 | Tallow, pkgs... 12 |
| Oats, bushels... 24,549 | Pea-nuts, bags... 364 |
| Rye, bushels... 700 | Rice, pkgs... 328 |
| Malt, bushels... 13,400 | Starch, boxes... 2,300 |
| Peas, bushels... 300 | Tobacco, hhds... 441 |
| Hemp, bales... 16 | Tobacco, bxs. & cs... 880 |
| Hops, bales... 145 | Whisky, bbls... 412 |
| Hides, No... 558 | Wool, bales... 481 |

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Manhattan*, for Liverpool—40 hhds. Quercitron, 20,273 bushels Wheat, 156 tcs. Beef, 5,112 boxes Cheese, 9 bbls. Hair Restorer, 10 tcs. Lard, 2,754 bales Cotton, 6 boxes Spokes, 52 pkgs. Furs, 5 tcs. Head, 3 tcs. Hocks, 131 cases Bombs, 28 pkgs. Brass, 1 Planer, 14 cases Machinery, 2 cases Steel, 2 cases Guns, 37 boxes Bacon.

By the steamer *Scotia*, for Liverpool—100 boxes Cheese, 7 cases Machinery, 168 bags Regulus, 15 bales Skins, 353 bales Cotton.

By the ship *George Peabody*, for Samarang—8,000 cases Petroleum, 1,000 bbls. Resin, 300 tons Coal.

By the steamer *Virginia*, for Havre—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,600 Staves, 80,022 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Melbourne*, for Havre—35,448 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Nicholaus*, for Hamburg—157 logs Black-walnut, 250 boxes Extract, 5,370 Staves.

By the steamer *Dorian*, for Glasgow—2,832 bbls Flour, 15 cases Tobacco, 39 boxes Tobacco, 22,000 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Teutonia*, for Hamburg—26 bales Hay, 22,788 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 29 casks Copper, 19 cases Wine, 150 hhds. Tobacco, 8 casks Sweepings.

By the bark *Margaritta*, for Hamburg—186 boxes Clocks, 238 tons Japan Wood, 500 boxes Extract Quercitron, 10 bales Valerian Root, 4 kegs Wine, 150 logs Black-walnut, 20 bdls. Felloes, 10 bdls. Spokes, 2,000 Staves, 200 bbls. Flour, 18 Japanese Boxes, 24 pkgs. Tea, 5 cases Curiosities, 5 pkgs. Soap-stone, 15 rolls Silk, 10 rolls Nankeen, 66 lbs. Nuts, 250 bbls. Resin, 225 bags Coffee, 300 boxes Extract Logwood, 122 logs Wood.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $6 50@$7 for Pots; $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A fair inquiry has been noted for Rio at steady prices; sales, 3,316 bags, by the steamer *Merrimac*, and 1,131 bags, by the *Campanero*, on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@16c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8⅜c.@9½c., gold ₩ lb.

COTTON—For prompt delivery was quoted about steady, with a very moderate call noted. Sale 1,478 bales, including 593 bales to shippers, 632 bales to spinners, 53 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit. For forward delivery the offerings were quite liberal, and though the demand was fairly active, prices yielding a fraction, the market closing dull, on the basis of about the inside quotations for the several months; sales, 5,600 bales, including 800 bales basis Low Middling, for June, at 20½c.@20¾c.; 3,400 bales do., for July, at 20c.@20¼c.; 700 bales do., for August, at 19¾c.@20c.; 300 bales do., for September, at 19⅜c.; 200 bales do., for October, at 18¾c.@18⅞c.; 200 bales do., for November, at 18⅜c., ₩ lb.

*Closing Prices of Cotton.*

| | Upland. | Mobile. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 17 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| Good Ordinary | 18⅞ | 19 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ |
| Low Middling | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 21⅛ |
| Middling | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 22⅛ |
| Good Middling | 22⅞ | 23 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 5,755 |
| Receipts last week | 3,856 |
| Receipts the preceding week | 5,828 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1 | 684,222 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870 | 682,100 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869 | 838,720 |
| Export clearances since our last | 3,107 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 393,175 |
| Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870 | 588,887 |
| Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869 | 328,579 |
| Estimated stock here | 45,000 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—Desirable lots of State and Western Flour, particularly shipping extras, have been offered less freely, and have been quoted decidedly stronger, on a fair export demand, and moderate trade inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,700 bbls. including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 65; inferior to good Extra State $5 85@$6 20; good to very choice do. at $6 20@$6 60; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 90@$6 20 ₩ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $5 35@$5 65 |
| Extra State | 5 85@ 6 60 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c. | 5 70@ 8 50 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands | 5 90@ 6 20 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 6 25@ 8 50 |
| Extra City, shipping | 6 10@ 7 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 60@ 8 50 |
| Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri | 6 20@10 00 |

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand and held with increasing firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots at $6 20@$7 25 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $7 25@$10 25 for Good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $4 65@$5 75 for Inferior to very Choice, ₩ bbl. Sales, 354 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair request at $5 25@$5 75 for Yellow and White Western; $5 20@$5 30 for Jersey; $5 60 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been fairly active, and prices of desirable lots have been quoted up 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel. The demand has been mainly for export, with some milling and speculative inquiry. Amber Western and State, (Winter,) and No. 2 Spring grades have been in most request—the former chiefly at $1 49@$1 50 for prime, in store, and the latter at from $1 33@$1 35 for Milwaukee, closing with $1 35 bid for Prime, in store, afloat, or to arrive soon; and $1 28 for Chicago, ₩ bushel. For a choice load of No. 2 Minnesota Spring, an export bid of $1 36 a bushel was reported near the close of business hours. The offerings of strictly sound No. 2 Milwaukee Spring and of Amber Western have been on a restricted scale for prompt delivery, and several loads of the former have been sold to arrive. English and Continental buyers purchased moderately at the current rates. The general market, however, closed very tamely, and with rather less buoyancy in values. Continental buyers were reporting a fresh reduction of limits, and were seemingly passive through the afternoon. Sales have been reported since our last of 161,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $1 75@$1 85; Red and Amber Western at $1 46@$1 50, in store and delivered, chiefly prime Amber at $1 49@$1 50; No 1 Spring (a small lot) at $1 39, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 33@$1 35 for North-western and Milwaukee, and $1 28@$1 28¼, chiefly at $1 28, for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 22@$1 23; Rejected Spring, part at $1 18; White Genesee at $1 75@$1 90, the latter rate for Delhi; Amber State at $1 49 @ $1 50, ₩ bushel. Corn has been more sought after at improved prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels, at $1 05@$1 07 for small lots of Mixed Western; 92c.@$1 03 for poor to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 98c.@$1, for common to good boat-loads; $1 05@$1 10 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 10@$1 16 for White do., and 88c.@92c. for Unsound, ₩ bushel. Rye has been in fair export demand, on the basis of $1 for Sound Canada, in bond, ₩ bushel; sales, 8,500 bushels. Barley is neglected and nominal. Barley-malt has been inactive at from $1 05@$1 25 for Western, State and Canada, ₩ bushel. Oats have been offered rather sparingly, and have been quoted firmer, but have not been freely purchased. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels at 61c.@65c. for poor to good Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 68c.@70c. for White Western and State, ₩ bushel. The export clearances since our last include 2,652 bbls. Flour and 22,000 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 20,272 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 2,000 bbls. Flour and 115,470 bushels Wheat for Havre; 3 200 bbls. Flour and 22,788 bushels Wheat for Hamburg. The Albany *Argus* says: "The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., June 21, 1870:

*Lumber*—Nora Nellis, Rome; Ed. Delehant, Buffalo; Mary, Buffalo; Wm. H. Kruse, Buffalo; Peter C. Doyle, Buffalo; Champion, Buffalo; Bycicle, Buffalo; Gertie Fisher, Buffalo; Wm. Simpson, Oswego; Herman Van Buren, Oswego; W. W. Newcomb, Oswego; Gallant Hero, Oswego; Calamachus, Oswego; Crawford, Oswego; Fred. Van, Oswego; J. T. Pratt, Oswego; Geo. McChesney, Oswego; Roanoak, Oswego; Julia Knapp, Oswego; Ira Stoddard, Oswego; Seneca, Oswego; S. Austin, Oswego; John H. Drake, Oswego; E. S. Houghtaling, Oswego; Capt. Trowbridge, Oswego; Geo. A. Bennett, Oswego; Ben. Doty, Oswego; Fort Sumter, Luka, Oswego; John A. Willower, Olean; M. B. Beunis, Olean; J. G. Mersereau, Oswego; Gideon Lowell, Oswego; S. R. Harrington, Phœnix; Ira Gould, Phœnix; M. C. Walrath, Phœnix; Paris, Booneville; Highlander, Booneville.

*Staves*—St. John, Buffalo; Emma Cole, Buffalo; J. N. Plaisted, Buffalo.

*Wheat*—Monarch, Buffalo; J. S. Curtis, Buffalo; Clarrie L. Classler, Buffalo; S. A. Boardman, Buffalo; J. G. Cossens, Buffalo; John P. Hier, Buffalo; Willie Van Horn, Buffalo; Lyons, Buffalo; Mary Bennett, Buffalo; W. F. O'Rourk, Buffalo; L. K. Cole, Oswego; C. Hinsdale, Syracuse.

*Iron Ore*—Tycoon, Utica.

*Mixed*—A. W. Horton, Montezuma; Fred. Atwater, Montezuma.

*Salt*—Ellit Pierce, Syracuse.

*Coal*—J. Younglove, Watkins; Robt. Dunlap, Watkins; F. B. No. 3, Watkins; F. B. No. 16, Watkins; F. B. No. 10, Watkins; L. J. Bennett, Buffalo; M. E. McKeever, Geneva.

*Stone*—Capt. P. Hamond, Buffalo.

*Oats*—A. H. Smith, Buffalo; Thomas J. Brown, Buffalo.

*Corn*—Lizzie Knettles, Buffalo.

*Wood*—C. B. Simmonds, Booneville.

*Malt*—S. D. Streeter, Montezuma."

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair request at 75c.@80c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs., Straw continues in demand at 50c.@$1 05, as extremes for Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts some 4,500 bales have been closed out today at Boston at 5¼c., currency, ₩ lb. Market generally dull.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request within a range of from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ₩ lb. The receipts since our last have been 145 bales.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "there has been a good trade throughout the district during the week, with good receipts by the canals, by the Erie especially. The assortment of all kinds, save Spruce, is good; of that, stocks continue very light. Prices are firm and unchanged. The demand is general, but mainly from New-York and the East. The figures below, which give the reported receipts at Buffalo and Oswego, show that the prospective receipts by canal are good. Of the 78 boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Saturday and noon on Monday, 56 were laden with Lumber. The aggregate receipts at Chicago, it will be seen, vary but little, there being an excess in favor of 1870 of less than 800,000 feet. The receipts of Lumber at Chicago for the week ending June 11, were 30,600,000 feet, against 45,100,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1869. The shipments for the week were 17,300,000 feet, against 19,300,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1869. The aggregate receipts since January 1 are 223,852,000 feet, against 223,037,000 feet in 1869. The aggregate shipments since January 1, 211,445,000 feet, against 215,850,000 feet in 1869."

MOLASSES—Has been quoted steady, but has been inactive; 24 hhds. and 7 tierces Porto Rico have been sold at 50c. ₩ gallon. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@70c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ₩ gallon.

| | Old Crop. | New Crop. |
|---|---|---|
| Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed | 22c.@24c. | 28c.@35c. |
| Cuba, Clayed | 24c.@25c. | 37c.@39c. |
| Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades | 25c.@30c. | 37c.@42c. |
| Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades | —@— | 40c.@45c. |
| Porto Rico | —@— | 40c.@70c. |
| English Islands | —@— | 30c.@50c. |
| New-Orleans | —@— | 70c.@95c. |

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in quite moderate request on the basis of $2@$2 05 for Strained, ₩ 280 lbs. Exports, 1,350 bbls. Nothing new in Tar, Pitch or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in light demand, yet quoted on the basis of 38c.@38½c. for merchantable, ₩ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 37½c.@38c. ₩ gallon. Crude nominally, $3 50 ₩ 280 lbs. Resin, $2@$7 50 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White. Tar, $1 75@$2. Pitch, $2 37½@$2 50 ₩ bbl.

PETROLEUM—There has been a very moderate call noted for Crude, which has been quoted quite heavy on the basis of 14½c.@14¾c., in bulk, and 18½c.@18¾c., in shipping order, ₩ gallon. At Pittsburg, equal to 500 bbls., in bulk, were sold for prompt delivery, at 11¾c. ₩ gallon. At the Creek sales were reported of equal to 5,500 bbls., in bulk, for early delivery, on the basis of $4 05@$4 10 at the Lower, and $3 95@$4 at the Upper Road, ₩ bbl, showing a further depression of values there, caused in part, according to the telegrams, by reports of "heavy strikes at West Hickory." Refined Oil has been moderately inquired for at about previous figures. Sales have been reported here of 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for June delivery, at 28c.; 3,000 bbls. do., first half of July, at 28⅛c.; 1,500 bbls do., last half of July, at about 28c.; 2,000 bbls. do., August, on private terms—the current quotations for that month having been 27c.@27½c. ₩ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls. Standard White for June delivery, at 26¼c.@26½c.; 2,000 bbls. do., July, at 26¼c., and 4,000 bbls. do., September to December deliveries, at 27¼c. ₩ gallon. The reported receipts of Oil at Philadelphia were 870 bbls. Crude, and 1,880 bbls. Refined. The export clearances hence include 8,000 cases Refined for Samarang. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in demand, chiefly for export, and further sales have been reported, since our last, of about 2,500 cases for prompt delivery, on private terms, the range of current quotations having been from 30¼c.@31½c. ₩ gallon. Naphtha continues in moderate demand, and quoted at about 9c.@9½c., in shipping order, and 4½c.@4¾c., in bulk, ₩ gallon. A light trade was reported on this basis.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very sparingly sought after in a wholesale or jobbing way, and has been weak and irregular in price; sales have been reported, since our last, of 280 bbls., in lots, at $30 62½@$30 87½ for Western Mess; $26@$26 25 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 25 for Prime; $33 for Clear, and $30@$30 50 for City Mess, ₩ bbl. Western Mess has been available in round lots, for June delivery, at $30 50, and for August at $30 25, sellers' option, with $30 50 bid. Cut-meats continue in demand and quoted firm; sales have been reported of 287 pkgs. at 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders; 17¼c.@19c. for Hams, and 19½c.@21½c. for choice Bagged do., ₩ lb. Bacon continues inactive at about 14c. for Cumberland; 15½c. for Long Clear; 15½c. for Short Rib, ₩ lb. Lard has been held with firmness but has been quite moderately inquired for. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 bbls., in lots, at 15c.@16½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15½c. for City, and 16½c.@16⅞c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ₩ lb. Beef continues quiet but steady; sales have been reported since our last of 100 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$18 for Extra Mess, ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef has been quite dull at $26@$28 for Prime Mess, and $29@$31 for India Mess, ₩ tierce. Sales, 50 tierces. Beef Hams have been inactive from $30@$35 50 for Southern and Western, ₩ bbl. Butter has been in moderate request, including State, inferior to prime, at 20c.@32c., and Western inferior to prime, at 15c.@30c., ₩ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,723 pkgs. Cheese has been in fair demand, partly for export, at from 5c.@18c., as the extremes for very Common to Fancy Factory, new and old; the day's receipts were 8,137 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been very quiet since our last, but generally quoted steady. Sales, 435 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9½c.@10½c., and 480 boxes Havana at from 9¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¾c.@9⅞c. ₩ lb.; fair to good grocery grades at 9⅞c.@10⅛c. ₩ lb.; good to choice grocery grades at 10⅛c.@10⅝c. ₩ lb.; Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9⅞c.@11c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been inactive, ranging from 11½c.@12⅞c., as extremes, ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 135,000 lbs. at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for inferior to choice; 58,000 lbs. Stearine at 14c.@17c.; 35,000 lbs. Greases at 8c.@13c½.; also, by auction, 42,000 lbs. damaged Tallow at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand, closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 570 bbls., in lots, at $1 03½@$1 05, closing at $1 03½@$1 04 for wood and iron-bound Western and State pkgs., and $1 02@$1 03 for patent, ₩ gallon; receipts, 412 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Business has been on a restricted scale since our last, though rates have generally favored shippers with a somewhat better supply of room available. For Liverpool there were taken 410 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d. ₩ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; 18,000 bushels Wheat, part at 4½d. ₩ bushel; 100 boxes Bacon and 50 tierces Beef on private terms; 9,000 boxes Cheese, at 27s. 6d.@30s., chiefly at 30s., ₩ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour and 11,000 bushels Wheat were reported on private terms. For an English port direct, a British brig, with 1,000 bbls and 2,000 cases Petroleum at equal to 5s. 9d. ₩ bbl. For Havre, 3,800 bbls. Flour, part at 65c., gold, ₩ bbl.; and 15,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d., ship's bags, ₩ bushel. For Antwerp, 23,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 9d. ₩ bushel; and 8,200 bushels Rye, by steam, on private terms. For Bremen, a North German ship, with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum at 3s. 6d., and a North German bark, with 4,000 bbls. do. at 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl. For Stettin, a bark with 2,700 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₩ bbl.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 22, 1870.

Owing to the new arrangements and disarrangements lately carried out in this City and its immediate vicinity, the sales of horned Cattle are almost exclusively held on Mondays and Fridays. The other market days are too unimportant to influence trade. There were no sales in horned Cattle this forenoon. Sheep were poor in quality, and consequently low in prices. Veals were medium and the demand was moderate. Hogs were inferior and slow.

SALES TODAY.

*Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market.*—MCGRAW & REID sold 547 Sheep of medium grades, from Indiana, at 6⅛c. ₩ lb., average weight 91 lbs. ₩ head; there was a small top to this lot that sold at 8c. ₩ lb.; 150 Sheep, weight 13,390 lbs., at 7⅛c. ₩ lb.; 26 Dutchess County Calves, weight 4,390 lbs., at 10c. ₩ lb.—these were nice quality. J. KIRBY sold 2 Sheep, weight 225 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₩ lb.; 12 Lambs, weight 635 lbs., at 12⅛c. ₩ lb.; 6 Sheep, weight 600 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₩ lb.; 14 Lambs, weight 660 lbs., at 11c. ₩ lb.; 38 Calves, weight 5,935 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₩ lb.; 20 Calves, weight 1,870 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₩ lb.—both these lots were butter-milk fed. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 17 Lambs, weight 850 lbs., at 12⅛c. ₩ lb.; 34 Sheep, weight 2,785 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 2 culls at $13; 2 culls at $6; 16 Sheep, weight 1,300 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₩ lb.; 55 Sheep, weight 3,950 lbs., at 4⅛c. ₩ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

REID & DORMER sold 2 car loads of hogs, average weight 185 lbs., at 9⅛c. ₩ lb.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Market for week ending June 20, 1870: 3,994 head of horned Cattle, 2,382 Sheep, 272 Calves, 35 Horses, 6,830 Hogs on transport to New-York City, arrived in 289 cars. Gross arrivals at same yards on yesterday, 2 Cattle, 424 Sheep, 15 Horses, 2,991 Hogs on transport to New-York City, arrived in 29 cars. Weekly report of Sheep sold by HUME & ELLIOTT for week ending June 18, 1870: 3,619 Sheep; price received, $17,212 74. Weekly report of Calves sold by same firm for same week: 201 Calves; price received, $3,637 83.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

### Irving Savings Institution,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW

Will draw interest from July 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.

W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1870.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in July.

Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 368 6th-av., (Booth's Theater.)

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1 at SEVEN PER CENT.

Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $10,000.

WM. M. GILES, President.

H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, } Vice-Presidents.

ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SIX (6) Per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from July 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that an INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM be paid, on and after MONDAY, July 18, on all sums of from $1 to $5,000, which may have been deposited for three or six months next preceding July 1.

All interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and will be entitled to interest as principal.

HARRISON HALL, President.

All deposits made now will be entitled to interest as from July 1.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 18th day of July, 1870.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Monday, July 11, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSON RHOADES, } Secretaries.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 237 BROADWAY, entrance on PARK-PLACE.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, also an extra Dividend at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Acct. WADE B. WORRALL, Secy.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st.—Interest for six months ending July 1, 1870; payable or credited July 18, 1870, viz., at rates of Six per Cent. per annum, on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000; and Five per Cent. per annum on larger sums.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.

ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED.

Interest commences July 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now will bear interest from July 1.

ASSETS, $7,500,735 06.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

## AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF VALUABLE PATENTS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Receiver, duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, of the Sampson Scale Company, a corporation organized and in existence under the laws of the State of New-York, shall expose for sale, and shall sell at public auction, under the direction of E. P. STRATTON, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, the following-described property, that is to say:

1. Letters patent, No. 22,264, issued by the United States to Elnathan Sampson, dated Dec. 7, 1858, for improvement in platform scales.

2. Letters patent, No. 24,142, issued by the same to the same, dated May 24, 1859, for improvement in platform scales.

3. Letters patent, No. 37,259, issued by the same to the Sampson & Tibbits Scale Company, assignees, dated Dec. 23, 1862, for improvement in platform scales.

4. Letters patent, No. 50,537, issued by the same to Alfred C. Hitchcock, assignee of Elnathan Sampson, dated Oct. 17, 1865, for improvement in platform scales.

5. Letters patent, No. 50,540, issued by the same to the same, dated Oct. 17, 1865, for improvement in machines for weighing grain.

6. Letters patent issued by the same to the same, No. 57,640, dated Aug. 28, 1866, for improvement in platform scales.

7. Letters patent, No. 57,641, issued by the same to the same, dated Aug. 28, 1866, for improvements in weigh-lock scales.

Being all the patents used by the Sampson Scale Company.—Dated June 21, 1870.

JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Receiver, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.—Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HIGH-CLASS MODERN AND ANCIENT PAINTINGS.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell by auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 29th and 30th, at 11 o'clock each day, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and important sale of modern and ancient paintings. In the collection may be found the works of

| | |
|---|---|
| Bierstadt, | Bispam, |
| Church, | Bensell, |
| J. M. Hart, | Tait, |
| W. Hart, | Lilly M. Spencer, |
| Gifford, | E. L. Henry, |
| S. Coleman, | L. Lang, |
| Wm. Browne, | T. L. Smith. |
| Foreign. | |
| Myderveit, | Rossean, |
| De Haas, | Verboecknoven, |
| Verscheaur, | Leon, |
| Chas. Chaplir, | Van Velb, |

and others.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, 111 BROADWAY: A RARE CHANCE FOR A SMALL ENTERPRISING COMPANY.

THE OLDEST FERRY IN THE CITY FOR SALE. THE JACKSON-STREET or NAVY-YARD FERRY, from foot of Jackson-st., New-York, to foot of Hudson-av., Brooklyn, with its leases, ferry privileges, boat, and all the appurtenances, on accommodating terms.

Particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell

80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL

at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, AT 10 A. M., AT the Sales-rooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, rose-wood pianos, large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, fancy goods, China, velvet and other carpets; also three good sewing-machines, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York that, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and in certain other streets and avenues in the City of New-York," passed April 28, 1870, they will sell at public auction, in the "Governor's Room" of the City Hall, in said City, on MONDAY, July 18, 1870, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate by animal power, and use a railroad with a single or double track as hereinafter provided, and to convey passengers thereon for compensation, through, upon and along the following streets or avenues, route or routes, in the City of New-York, viz.: Commencing on the North or Hudson River, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to Manhattan-street; thence through and along Manhattan-street, with a double track, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with a double track, to the East or Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, through and along the Third-avenue, with a double track to the Harlem Bridge; also, from the Third-avenue, through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to the Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street at its intersection with Tenth-avenue; thence northerly, through and along the Tenth-avenue, with a double track to the terminus of said Tenth-avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches, for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad, on the said streets or avenues, route or routes, said road to be completed within two years from the passage of said act, except upon and along Tenth-avenue, and upon and along said avenue as fast as the same shall be opened, graded and paved, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Such sale will be conducted in the ordinary manner of sales at auction, and the person or corporation who shall offer to pay into the City Treasury the largest sum of money for such right, privilege, or franchise, shall receive from said Commissioners a certificate that he or they is or are entitled to such grant, and are authorized to construct, operate and use the same in accordance with the provisions of the said act; such certificate to be issued on the payment, within ten days, into the City Treasury of the amount of the bid and of the execution of a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Controller of said City, conditioned that the person or corporation receiving such certificate shall, within two years, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses, except along Tenth-avenue, as aforesaid; but should he, or they, be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings from completing and constructing the same, the time for which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. But the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized and reserve the right to reject any bid, if, in their judgment, it is not for the interest of the City that they should do so, and offer the franchise for sale again. A copy of the Act of the Legislature under which this sale is to be made, can be procured at the Finance Department.—Dated, New-York, June 1, 1870.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Assistant Aldermen,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING HERETOFORE been associated under the firm name of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., hereby give notice that from and after this date their business be continued under the name and style of SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.

PAUL N. SPOFFORD,
JOSEPH L. SPOFFORD,
GARDINER S. SPOFFORD,
CLINTON HUNTER.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1870.

OFFICE OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a general banking and stock commission business.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON,
GEORGE H. CHASE,
THOMAS B. ATKINS,
WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

Post-office Box No. 2,404.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK TUMOR DISPENSARY.

At the meeting of the Trustees of this institution, on the 18th inst., the following officers were elected: Pitt Cooke, President; D. J. Justice, Vice-President; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and John B. Van Vliet, Secretaries; D. W. Mannaring, Jr., Treasurer; with J. Albert Hagy, M. D., Attending Surgeon, and T. Addis Emmett, M. D., and J. C. Nott, M. D., Consulting Surgeons. It is intended by the Trustees to open the Dispensary at an early day, at No. 101 East 28th-st., corner 4th-av., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., for the benefit of indigent persons afflicted with cancers, tumors, and diseases of a kindred nature. This is an institution worthy of support, and those who wish to give toward its support can do so through the following Committee on Finance: Pitt Cooke, banker, corner Wall and Nassau sts.; Harman Hoover, No. 510 Broadway; D. J. Justice, No. 452 Broadway; John R. Oswell, No. 1,099 Broadway; John B. Van Vliet, No. 39 Warren-st.; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Referee, No. 124 West 23d-st.; D. W. Mannaring, Jr., No. 248 Front-st.

J. A. HAGY, M. D.
JOHN B. VAN VLIET,
HENRY W. TROY,
D. W. MANNARING, JR.,
Executive Committee.

## FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, MANUFACTURERS.

No. 224 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

## STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Manufacturers of Patent Spring-back Account Books.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1870.



### Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
RED LIGHT. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Stoddart, and Miss Lizzie Price and Miss Deland.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Harkins, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant and Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Pouis.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE HUGUENOTS. Leading characters by Messrs. D. W. Waller, Sheridan, Miss Ada Clifton, Miss Blanche De Bar and the Clodoche Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Characters by Mrs. J. A. Oates and Company.



### Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 |
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition | 10 |
| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum | 3 |
| Two copies, one year | 5 |
| Ten copies, one year | 25 |
| An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND. | |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 2 |
| Five copies, one year | 8 |
| Ten copies, one year | 15 |
| An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND. | |
| Twenty copies, one year | 25 |
| An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND. | |
| The European Edition, per annum, postage extra | 3 |

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

### Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.


## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The deaths by the recent collision on the Great Northern Railway in England had reached seventeen yesterday....M. DE LESSEPS is in England and is to receive a banquet and other honors....Mr. PERLE, another of the young men involved in the "masquerading" escapade, is dead....A large meeting was held in Exeter Hall, London, yesterday, in favor of a prohibitory liquor law....A State breakfast is to be given on the lawn of Windsor Castle on Friday....The resignations of Vice-Admiral ROBINSON and Naval-Constructor REID will not be accepted....Mr. ASHBURY, of the *Cambria*, wants a Liverpool pilot to navigate his yacht in the coming Transatlantic race....There are fears of another outbreak at Verviers, in Belgium, and precautions are taken to suppress it....The Neufchatel Council of State has voted in favor of the separation of Church and State ....Fresh evidence in the French conspiracy investigation has lead to the arrest of others implicated. The trial of the members of the Working Men's Society began yesterday.

### WEST INDIES.

Advices from the West Indies, by way of Havana, represent that the Governor of St. Thomas had issued a proclamation again placing the island under the protection of Denmark in consequence of the failure of the treaty of sale in the United States Senate. An earthquake was experienced on the 9th inst., in the Windward Islands, with several violent shocks. At Guadaloupe the sea rose and covered a wide extent of land, and suddenly receded with such force as to drag vessels in the harbor far out to sea. The schooner *Willie*, from New-York for Honduras, had been wrecked on Bucknose Reef, Jamaica, and plundered by negroes, who used their knives against the crew. The steamer *Dacia* grounded in entering Kingston harbor. CABRAL was still in the field against BAEZ in San Domingo. The people anxiously awaited the ratification of the treaty with the United States.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to facilitate telegraphic communication with the Bermuda Islands, and to authorize a direct submarine cable to Belgium, were favorably reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The bill relative to unlawful certification of checks by national bank officers was reported, with amendments. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill was discussed without action, after which an order was made that the Senate shall meet after Monday next at 11 A. M. The Tax and Tariff bill was called up. The Senate Committee's proposition to strike out the first thirty-four sections of the bill as reported from the House, relating to special taxes, was agreed to, and the three sections substituted by the Committee, repealing all special taxes except on brewers' distilled spirits and tobacco, repealing also taxes on sales except such as are paid by stamps, and some others, were also agreed to. The fourth section, partially repealing the stamp tax, was also agreed to. The income tax sections were then taken up, and, after argument, the bill was laid over to be taken up today as unfinished business. The Senate, at 4½ P. M., took a recess. The evening session was mainly devoted to the consideration of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

The session of the House was mainly occupied with a personal discussion between Messrs. FARNSWORTH and BUTLER. The President's veto of the bill for the renewal of the patent of ROLLIN WHITE, for improvement on the Smith & Wesson pistol, coming up, and Mr. BUTLER taking part in the discussion, Mr. FARNSWORTH made a point of order that Mr. BUTLER was the paid counsel of WHITE, the beneficiary under the bill. Mr. BUTLER denied the charge, and then followed an exciting debate in which both used exceedingly strong language, and were more than once called to order; a full report is given elsewhere. Finally the House rejected the bill. Early in the session Mr. SCHENCK reported the bill to organize the Department of Internal Revenue and to regulate the collection of taxes. It was made the special order for Wednesday next. During the morning hour the bill to pay to the European and North American Railroad Company $678,362, interest due the States of Massachusetts and Maine as money expended on the war of 1812, was discussed, and finally passed. The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

### GENERAL.

The Spanish and foreign Masons recently rearrested in Havana for holding one of their meetings three months ago, have been released on giving bail to appear for trial by a military court.

A fire in Montreal, on Tuesday night, destroyed several lumber-yards and a planing-mill, and a dozen dwellings, rendering as many families homeless and depriving many mechanics of employment. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association convened yesterday morning at Indianapolis. Mr. J. S. MCLEAN, of Halifax, N. S., was appointed temporary Chairman and afterward permanent President. A formal reception of the delegates took place in the evening.

A new stand of colors was presented to the Sixty-ninth Regiment by PRINCE ARTHUR, at Quebec, on Tuesday, in presence of an immense concourse.

A San Francisco dispatch says Prof. GILMAN, of Yale College, has been elected President of the University of California, and Judge FIELD, of the Supreme Court of the United States, Professor of Law.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order to enforce the rule that no persons not members of Congress or of the Cabinet shall be admitted into rooms in which money is received, assorted or kept, except on written permission of the Secretary.

The Republican State Convention of West Virginia convened yesterday at Wheeling. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Commencement exercises took place at Vassar's Female College, at Poughkeepsie, yesterday. The graduates numbered thirty-three young ladies.

The printers of Maine and New-Hampshire propose to hold a reunion at Rye Beach, July 2, when it is expected Speaker BLAINE and Vice-President COLFAX will be present and make speeches.

The New-Hampshire Legislature has resolved to close its session July 2. A hearing before the Committee on Contracts on the difficulties between the Concord and Northern Railroads began yesterday.

One hundred and fifty Chinese reached St. Louis, yesterday, on route for New-Orleans.

A committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has been investigating charges against certain railway companies for discrimination against that city, and the merchants have been advised to avoid the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Road until changes are made.

Yesterday morning, at the Queens County Court of Sessions, WM. OSCAR RITTER, the colored minister at Flushing, found guilty of an attempted outrage on JULIA JACKSON, was sentenced to confinement in State Prison at Sing Sing for one year.

The special Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred the resolution requiring W. SCOTT SMITH, a newspaper correspondent, to show why he should not be expelled from the reporters' gallery for a publication relating to Representatives FITCH and MCCORMICK, made a report recommending that the resolution referred to them be laid on the table. The correspondent had not been without fault, it was not of so grave a nature as to merit expulsion or even censure.

The match between the "Red Stockings" of Cincinnati and the Athletic Base-ball Club of Philadelphia, at the latter city, yesterday, resulted in victory for the "Red Stockings" by a score of 27 to 25.

The Grand Jury of the United States at Canandaigua have indicted Gen. STARR for violating the Neutrality laws. The case is set for Monday. Indictments will also be found against DONNELLY and Gens. GLEASON and FITZPATRICK.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth Ohio District yesterday nominated Hon. WM. H. UPSON for Congress.

At a meeting of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society, on Tuesday night, in that city, a proposition to observe BEETHOVEN'S one hundredth birthday by the production of the "Ninth Symphony," was warmly received. A conviction that the recent trip to this City was of great benefit to the Society was apparent in the tone of the remarks made.

### Financial Possibilities.

What is meant when Congress is asked to mature "a financial policy?" The connection in which the demand is sometimes urged suggests a confusion of ideas, and an erroneous estimate of the power of legislation on the part of those who urge it. The expansionists who compelled Mr. GARFIELD to change his course are of this number. They are among the quacks of the day. They confound currency with prosperity, and imagine that the multiplication of banking facilities makes certain the growth of individual wealth. The financial policy which these men would establish would be an unmixed evil. The strength with which combination has enabled them to invest it in the House converts it into a danger which we rely on the Senate to avert. It is in the power of Senators at least to prevent inflation. If the alternative be no immediate redistribution of national bank currency, the leagued Representatives from the West and South must suffer. Better that than the loss and mischief inseparable from unwarranted expansion. But their obstinacy will not carry them to that point. When they fail to get all they want they will accept all they can get, and that should be the Currency bill as originally passed by the Senate, or something akin to it in its essential features.

By enacting such a measure Congress will supply the first element of a judicious policy. "Give me neither poverty nor riches," was the prayer of the wise man. "Give us neither contraction nor expansion," is the request which the country may properly address to its law-makers. If it is not possible to create prosperity by the manufacture of paper money, it is not desirable to hasten specie payments by lessening the volume of currency to which the community has adapted itself. We shall gain much by the passage of a bill which, while avoiding these opposite extremes, removes the not unreasonable discontent of the Southern States, and the newer States and Territories in the West. To this extent we may have the assurance, on one hand, that speculation shall not be unduly fostered and values disturbed, and, on the other hand, that commerce and business enterprise shall not be crippled or injured by an arbitrary diminution of money facilities. So far, one requirement in regard to a financial policy promises to be satisfied.

The funding schemes indicate a want of another sort, and one which will probably remain for a time unsatisfied. The desirableness of some plan by which the bonded debt shall be simplified, and its annual cost reduced, is nowhere denied. The Republican Party ingrafted this proposition on the Chicago platform, and a Republican Administration will in time give it effect. But it will be one of the results of increased prosperity and restored confidence,—not the cause of either. Mere legislation will not hasten it. An attempt to hasten it, if unsuccessful, would do more harm than good. For failure to fund the debt after the mode of funding is prescribed, and the power to fund has been conferred, will reflect unfavorably upon the credit of the Government. It will be tantamount to a declaration that the confidence professed by the Government is not shared by the people or by European nations. For this reason there should be no hurry. More important far are measures fitted to benefit the people by lessening their burdens and promoting their prosperity. The new Tax bill, with its expected reduction of seventy-five millions, is the best possible preliminary.

We take the Tax bill to be a protest against the policy that would retain fiscal burdens in order to pay off debt prematurely. The creditors of the Government are content to await the maturity of the obligations they hold,—and with that fact the country may also be satisfied. Its immediate care should be to relieve the people,—to arrest the drain which is exhausting industry, and impairing their comfort and independence. The bill now before the Senate is the answer of Congress to an urgent and just demand, and on the whole it is a satisfactory answer. It is, in effect, a part of the financial policy, and its operation will be favorable to the conditions on which the public credit most depends. For though reduction of the revenue implies reduction of the surplus which superficial observers have regarded as essential to the credit of the Government, it is certain that that will be best promoted when the Government draws its income from sources that are strong and healthy, rather than as the result of a pressure which crushes the energies and exhausts the means of the producing classes.

But the reduction of taxation, as a feature of our financial policy, is not enough. The effort to lighten burdens must be followed by an equally energetic effort to cut down expenditures. Here is the point at which Congress is most likely to fail. How earnestly the Administration has labored, and still labors, to save money, the statement of Mr. DAWES to the House, on Tuesday, plainly shows. Judged by the expenditures of its predecessor, the Grant Administration has earned credit by systematic retrenchment. Nor are there wanting tokens of improvement in the Appropriation bills, which would be better still had Mr. DAWES more imitators and supporters. But there is need of more thorough sifting than has yet been practiced. The discovery that the Bounty bill which passed the House, and is now pending in the Senate, will absorb at least one hundred millions, instead of nineteen millions, as was at first understood, reveals the carelessness and imperfections with which measures involving large expenditures are prepared. One blunder like this will virtually undo, for the next year, the good effected by the reduction of taxes.

The public credit requires yet another service. There must be a dogged resistance to the many subsidy schemes which are presented for Congressional favor. Their rejection is imperatively demanded, not less by the people, out of whose pockets the subsidy-mongers would draw the last accessible dollar, but in the name of the Government whose credit the system of subsidies would impair. If preparation for funding is ever to be made, it must be made here—in the avoidance of grants or loans designed to further private interests. Subsidies amount to this and nothing more. Call them what you will, they are devices for transferring the money of the tax-payers, who have none to spare, to the purses of individuals or corporations, whose command of lobby influences enables them to control legislation. The virtue which reduces taxes must eschew subsidies if it would be appreciated.

### Dr. Carnochan and the Merchants.

Quarantine regulations may vary in accordance with the requirements of particular localities, but they are always necessary in seaports. There are places which are little liable to the dangers of infection, and there are others in constant marine traffic communication with ports where yellow fever, small-pox, or other contagious diseases exist to an alarming extent. New-York City comes under this latter class. Vessels are arriving here constantly from the West India Islands, and from the Southern sea-board, where if pestilence is not actually reported, there can never be any assurance that it is not in a condition of latent existence. A constant and unremitting vigilance must be exercised in regard to this traffic. The only question is how to regulate this vigilance so as to cause the least possible obstruction to commerce.

The enforcement of strict quarantine is a matter affecting not only the vessel, but the cargo and the persons on board. There are varieties of cargo which are not calculated to carry infection. The men and their ship must, therefore, be placed in a different category. The men, or one of them only, may be stricken with some disease which has not declared itself. It is in these matters that the functions of a Health Officer are important. The law gives him full power to decide when and for how long a ship may be detained. Dr. CARNOCHAN offers to forego otherwise necessary detention under certain regulations and charges, and here arise the the grounds of dispute. The merchants do not deny the right of detention at Quarantine, though they assert that he has exercised it unduly. But they do deny that he has any control over vessel or cargo after they leave Quarantine, even under his conditional permission—in other words, that the arrangement by which he remits part of the time of quarantine, and at the same time requires the use of particular lightermen and stores, is illegal, and, they infer, is only resorted to for an interested purpose.

Of course, the Health Officer and the merchants view this quarantine question from opposite standpoints—they, very properly, seeking all the profit to be obtained by quick and cheap delivery; and he seeking to discharge his official duty. That he is actuated by corrupt motives would be a hard thing to assert. Nevertheless, we cannot altogether admire the means he has taken to defend his case. He is an old and experienced physician, whose high character ought to place him beyond the suspicion of improper motives. But has he not overstrained his authority? As the cost of the quarantine lightering is excessive, it ought to be reduced at once. Most certainly, the usual market price of that kind of labor should determine it at quarantine. As to the degree of justice with which Dr. CARNOCHAN has put his plans in force, it is to be presumed that when, on Saturday, he meets other high officials and the Committee of merchants, he will be able to justify the severity of his action. Failing in that, he will, of course, modify it so as to remove some of the restrictions now complained of. This course will help him more than all the elaborate defenses he can put forward. The business interests of the port are too vast to be trifled with, and nothing can vindicate Dr. CARNOCHAN so completely as the exercise of discretion in the discharge of his duties. General newspaper defense is apt to bring suspicion on his actions—and it may be that the suspicion is wholly undeserved.

### An Earthquake's Course.

Mexico and Japan have exceedingly little in common. They are separated by a hemisphere of ocean, and have probably as little direct or indirect communication with each other as any two countries on the face of the globe. And yet on the 12th and 13th of May last they were united by the presence of a common danger, and trembled almost simultaneously from a common cataclysm of subterranean force. In the accounts which we publish elsewhere of the tremendous ravages of the mysterious agent of destruction on this continent, and its manifestations of spent force in the other, there are sundry particulars deserving of notice. It seems probable that, like atmospheric storms, these subterranean convulsions have some sort of circular motion. In our ignorance of the variable thickness of the earth's crust, we shall probably never be able to predict their line of transmission as we can do to some extent with tempests above ground. But, judging by the direction taken by the later and feebler of the two shocks in Mexico, we may conclude with some degree of confidence that the concussion of an earthquake will be felt, when other conditions favor its manifestation, on a line which forms the segment of a circle. Moving, as has been estimated, at the rate of twenty miles per minute, there is something highly impressive in this wild throb of the fiery heart of our solid earth. About its causes we can only theorize, and when we have said that it probably originates in a sudden expansion of gaseous vapors, or a sudden fissure caused by the contraction through cooling of the earth's crust, we are, after all, but little wiser than before. Desirous as we are to discover still more, we cannot but feel that in this case knowledge is not power, inasmuch as could we perfect every link in our theory, we should be as helpless as before in the presence of the danger.

The last great earthquake in Mexico was on June 19, 1858, but the course seems to have formed an acute angle to the line taken by the present one. The former extended throughout the Valley of Mexico, following the configuration of the central mountain range; the present was felt lower down, between the mountains and the Pacific; and, judging by the traces of its progress in mid-ocean, appears to have moved in quite a different orbit of undulation. Our knowledge of the phenomena of earthquakes is as yet too imperfect to admit of any guesses as to their periodicity. They appear to have a certain imperfect regularity of recurrence, according to the extent of the space they travel over. For instance, the earthquake that overthrew Herculaneum and Pompeii occurred in the year 63, the City of Antioch nearly succumbed to another in 115, the great earthquake of Lisbon was in 1755, and that of New-Madrid, Mo., in 1811, so that between the two ancient ones we have an interval of fifty-two years, between the two of modern date an interval of fifty-six years, and assuming the present as one of the major convulsions, a further interval of fifty-nine years. These, of course, are mere indications of what may constitute a legitimate line of scientific inquiry, for which, however, it must be admitted the data are as yet wonderfully scanty and inexact.

### The Franking Privilege.

The Senate has made another great mistake in refusing to abolish the franking abuse. No measure which has been presented to the present Congress has been demanded by so great a number of the people, or has been so widely approved and urged by the Press. The lower House recognized the fact, and responded to the appeals made to it by passing the bill almost unanimously. At that time it was generally supposed that the Senate would promptly concur. The idea that it would venture to resist so strong an expression of the popular will was scarcely entertained.

Anomalous as it may seem, however, the people find themselves rebuked by the Senate for having undertaken to invade one of the prerogatives of that body. From the moment the bill was received from the House, it has been evident that there was a strong hostility to it. Senators could not bear to think that they would have to pay their own postage. For months the bill has been postponed or evaded, upon all sorts of flimsy pretexts. It was constantly met with dilatory motions and ridiculous amendments, and when a final vote was reached, its defeat was greeted with derisive laughter.

It is not to be supposed that the people will quietly submit to the defeat of the bill. A measure of such substantial reform cannot be so easily killed, but will surely be revived, and its passage insisted upon. The fact that it lacked but two votes of passing the Senate, will encourage its friends to make new efforts, and the general expression of regret and indignation which will be elicited by the vote of the Senate, from every section of the country, will help to convince those Senators who have opposed the bill, that they have committed a grievous blunder. They have studied their own wishes in utter disregard of the public interests.

It is evident, not only from the vote on this bill, but also from many other acts of the Senate, that there exists a great lack of appreciation of the popular temper in that body. It has manifested altogether too dogmatic a spirit, and too little regard for the co-ordinate branches of the Government. From the beginning it resented the course pursued by the Postmaster-General to secure a popular expression in regard to the bill. It will be remembered that Mr. CRESWELL caused petitions to be circulated through the mails, and, after they were signed, had them returned to Washington by the same means, and that the Postmasters throughout the country co-operated in procuring signatures. The Senate resented this as an improper interference. But that the action of the Postmaster-General was perfectly legitimate, and that the feeling which it elicited in the Senate was unworthy of that body, will be generally conceded. The voices of hundreds of thousands of citizens went up to the Capitol, asking, in a respectful manner, that the burdens of taxation should be partially lightened by a simple measure of reform, the expediency of which had been successfully demonstrated by other nations. They were entitled to respectful consideration, but even that has been denied them. It is now the people's turn to resent the slight which has been put upon them by the Senate, and they will resent it in a way which the Senators who are responsible for this defeat may not altogether like.

### Fire-Crackers.

We hope the authorities will see to it that the ordinance forbidding the explosion of fire-crackers and similar contrivances in the public streets is rigidly enforced. By common consent and ancient prescription, rules of this kind are waived on the Fourth of July, and against this patriotic tolerance we have nothing to say. Ladies and timid persons can remain at home one day in the year; valuable horses can be kept out of the streets for a solitary occasion, and when all are on the alert for possible danger, accidents can be kept within bounds. But it is too much to expect the public to be on their guard, not only on the National Anniversary, but for a fortnight before and a fortnight after it. It is, of course, one of the most exquisite of pleasures for mischievous boys to touch off fire-crackers, serpents, double-headers, and other pyrotechnic devices close to the ears and eyes of dismayed passers-by, and the charming effect of torpedoes dropped from a window, or of other detonents left in the path to be crushed into explosion by innocent feet, is not to be underrated. Still it is better on the whole to limit these festivities to given times and places. Delightful as they are to youth, they may be dearly purchased by ruined eye-sight or broken bones; and, although the malignant among their elders may sometimes enjoy the consolatory sport of seeing "the engineer hoist with his own petard," it is wiser to confine the chance of it to the fewest possible opportunities.

Last year we recorded many sad casualties as the fruit of mistaken leniency in this matter. Houses were burned, carriages smashed, legs and arms fractured, eyes put out, and numerous lesser injuries inflicted, simply because the Police shrank from making those prompt arrests, two or three of which, followed by due punishment, would have been effectual in arresting the evil. In small towns and villages such laxity is reprehensible enough; in a crowded metropolis like New-York it is little short of criminal. If the Corporation is not liable in damages for injuries inflicted through these means, it should at least do its utmost to prevent them. We have, however, failed so far this season to see evidences of that care which alone can make the list of accidents shorter than it has heretofore been. The sharp snap of the fire-cracker and the ring of the torpedo are already too frequently heard, especially in the cross-streets up town, and the urchins who have exploded them scarcely even affect to conceal their ammunition from the too complaisant policemen. Strict orders ought to be given at once to bring these dangerous pastimes to an end. Fire-works of every kind are the most fascinating of all playthings to boys, and we have not the least objection to their enjoying them without stint, when it can be done without prejudice to the rights and comfort of others. Unfortunately, to menace these rights seems to be in most cases an essential element of juvenile happiness; and here, consequently, society demands protection from its young tormentors. Let the boys have full swing when the great national anniversary comes; but in the meantime let the mischievously-disposed among them be properly restrained, and no reckless playing with fire be allowed to the great peril of the community.

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It seems probable that the Senate intends to allow the San Domingo treaty to fall through. That is a way of doing business which seems to be thought very satisfactory in the Senate, but which will scarcely be approved by the people. One result of the recent "investigation" is to acquit Gen. BABCOCK of the charges brought against him. He has been very unjustly assailed, as we supposed from the first, and we do not know that there is anything to reconcile him to such treatment unless it be the knowledge that the name of his chief is constantly dragged through similar mire.

That was a charming "scene" which took place in the House yesterday. Mr. BUTLER and Mr. FARNSWORTH resumed an unsettled quarrel and abused each other in the style peculiar to Congressmen. Mr. FARNSWORTH provoked the encounter by one of those personal charges which have been so abundant of late, and which have so greatly facilitated the dispatch of public business. It is a great pity that the present combatants cannot be turned loose in the Capitol grounds, and be compelled to "have it out" there and then, so that we might know when a disagreeable scandal was likely to come to an end. Dueling was a very bad custom, but it had its uses. It at least obliged malicious or ill-tempered people to set a bridle on their tongues.

It is evident from the detailed accounts of Mr. DICKENS' death, received by the mail yesterday, that the great novelist had not been in his usual health for some little time previous to the fatal attack. He died on the anniversary of the day on which he nearly fell a victim to a railway accident, and it is supposed that he never fully recovered from the shock he sustained in that disaster. He had complained that he found it very difficult to go on with his new story, and seemed depressed about it, thinking that he had told too much of it in the early numbers. He was sitting down to dinner—not with a party, but only with his sister-in-law, when the stroke which carried him off fell upon him. He never rallied for an instant. All his affairs are left in perfect order. Happily for his family, he left no question connected with his property undecided. It is quite certain that *Edwin Drood* was not finished beyond the fourth monthly part. As he sat down to dinner on the night of the attack, Miss HOGARTH observed that "his eyes were full of tears." In a few moments he put his hand to the side of his face, and complained of toothache. Twenty-four hours afterward he was dead, having been unconscious the whole time. We give, in another part of this paper, all the particulars connected with the sad event which the English journals afford.

The *Evening Post* says that Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH'S letter to Mr. DISRAELI has been "received in England with an almost unanimous admission that the severe epithet applied by the late Oxford Professor to the author of *Lothair*, was well deserved." This statement is as nearly the reverse of the truth as any which the ingenuity of man could devise. The *Daily News* is the only morning journal which defended Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH'S intemperate and foolish letter—and to that paper Mr. SMITH has long been a contributor. The *Times*, the *Telegraph*, and the *Standard*, the *Post*, the *Sun*, the *Globe*, all ridiculed the Ex-Professor's folly. In the weekly papers of June 11, which arrived last night, the expression of opinion as to the justice of the epithet applied by Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH to Mr. DISRAELI is equally decided. Says the *Spectator*—"'Coward' is no retort to 'Parasite;' there is no humor in calling words stingless when the epithet proves them to have stung, and even the insult lacks incisiveness from its utter inapplicability." The *Saturday Review* remarks that Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH has "condescended to sputter and to talk incoherently. He says that Mr. DISRAELI'S affront is 'stingless,' and then he shows that he has been stung to the quick, and comes before the world with his face swollen and evidently in great pain and agony." All this is what the *Evening Post* will call an "almost unanimous" approval of Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH'S absurd display of anger.

It is satisfactory to learn that an effort is to be made at last to have the streets thoroughly cleaned. If the practice of the representatives of the Board of Health in the matter corresponds in any degree with the fullness of their resolutions, we may expect to be spared a good deal of the inevitable disease which would have resulted from a continuance of the present order of things. It is not a little startling, however, to find a member of the Board stating, on the same authority which proposed the other day to quadruple the stated times of cleaning, that the streets are very well kept. It is to be hoped that the Assistant Inspectors of the Board will not be so easily satisfied.

There is evidently some industrious retailer of news who has some interest, real or imaginary, in puffing the Nicaragua route for an inter-oceanic canal. The intelligence of the unsatisfactory report of the Darien expedition is now stated to have been untrue, and Vice-Admiral PORTER has expressed his decided conviction that the problem will be solved even should the mountain have to be cut through. In justice to the energetic promoters of this expedition it is to be hoped that their real difficulties will not be augmented by the invention of imaginary ones on the part of those entertaining different opinions as to the best route to the Pacific.

The rumors regarding the withdrawal of Mr. AKERMAN'S name as the nominee for the Attorney-Generalship have proceeded upon a very mistaken estimate of the deliberation exercised by the President in making such a choice. His statement that as yet the President had seen no cause to change his opinion in the appointment, is as significant of his consistent strength of purpose as his remark that should the Senate prove anything derogatory to the loyalty of Mr. AKERMAN, his name will be withdrawn, is honorable to his straightforwardness and candor.

### The Second Road to the Pacific.

We announced on Saturday the initial contract entered into by the President and Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for the construction of the first section of 230 miles of their great work. This is called the Minnesota Division, and extends from the Dalles of the St. Louis River to the Red River of the North.

The contractors represent a combination of the old Canadian firm of ROSS, PAYSON & CO., and the well-known Minnesota firm of BRACKETT, MORRISON & CO.

According to the contract, the whole division is to be completed on or before the 1st of July, 1871. The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors have also contracted for 20,000 tons of rails, together with the necessary appendages, and a complete equipment for this portion of the road. The money negotiations of the Company, we are credibly informed, have already so far progressed as to insure prompt payments to the contractors, and when its mortgage loan shall have been put in complete shape, under the terms of the recent liberal joint resolution of Congress, with 7 3-10 per cent. bonds, secured by a land grant of nearly 60,000,000 of acres, it would appear that the financial success of the undertaking ought to be assured.

The policy by which the National Government thus liberally aids the construction of a second trans-continental railroad has been vindicated by experience, and will be further sustained by the influence which the construction of the road will exercise in the development of one of the richest portions of the continent. The land-grant system has been marred by many defects and abuses, as we have constantly pointed out, but the present road is an exception to the general rule. In older countries railroads follow fast in the rear of civilization.

Here they have been made civilizing agencies, the operation of which has widened the area of settlement, multiplied sources of wealth, and imparted a remarkable value to vast portions of the public domain which must otherwise have remained inaccessible. The growth of the West during the last fifteen years has had no parallel. Without railroads it had not been possible; and the railroads themselves have been made possible only by the munificent assistance rendered by Congress. From this point of view, the policy assailed by the Democrats in their opposition to the Northern Pacific has been amply justified by results. Even the National Treasury has gained, in the enhanced and available value of the lands retained by the Government for sale, adequate compensation for all it has surrendered. The railroad Companies, meanwhile, have been enabled to establish their financial operations upon the soundest of foundations.

Indirectly, moreover, these railroads become patent auxiliaries in rendering good service of another kind. Of all agencies for fostering emigration they are the best. Their application to the region extending from Lake Superior to the Pacific will carry the tide of immigration into latitudes which it has not hitherto reached. For hardy agriculture the northern portion of the Union is unquestionably excellent. Minnesota has familiarized us with its capacity for growing wheat and raising stock, and the worth of Washington Territory, in both respects, is unquestionable. The intervening country in the same line of latitude is equal to either. Yet, while Minnesota, with the help of railroads, thrives in population and wealth, Washington Territory remains comparatively stationary in regard to both. The projected Northern Pacific Road, by extending across the continent facilities of travel and transit, will act as a powerful attraction to emigrants from Northern Europe. Indeed, comprehensive and energetic measures for promoting immigration enter conspicuously into the Company's plan of operations. Its enormous domain represents territorial wealth greater far than is possessed by principalities of the old world; and the conversion of this into money will necessitate organization and effort of no common kind in the matter of immigration. The location of a hundred thousand souls yearly, on the line of the road, is among the results contemplated by its projectors.

## WASHINGTON.

### Rough Personalities Between Gen. Butler and Mr. Farnsworth—The Reduction of Taxes Bill in the Senate—The Darien Canal Project—Ranks of Our Ministers Abroad—Mr. Akerman—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The most decided sensation of this session of Congress took place in the House today. The House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and soon reached the bill for the relief of ROLLIN WHITE, and the President's veto of the same. This bill passed Congress in April, 1869, too late to be presented for signature, and was held until December, when the President, for sufficient reason, vetoed it. It proposed to renew a valuable patent for improvement in pistols, and the Government being an interested party, and a large amount of money having been made out of it, the bill was vetoed. About six weeks ago, the matter was called up in the Senate. The bill was passed over the veto by a very decided vote, and then came to the Speaker's table in the House, where it was reached today. It was opposed by Messrs. WOOD, LAFLIN, KELLOGG and STRONG, and advocated by Messrs. JENCKES and BUTLER. While Gen. BUTLER was speaking, Gen. FARNSWORTH raised the point of order that he was interested in the case, and that there was on the Clerk's desk a document showing that he (BUTLER) had received a fee of $2,000 from ROLLIN WHITE. BUTLER immediately denounced the statement as false, but FARNSWORTH insisted on his point, when BUTLER hurried to the Clerk's desk and examined the paper. He then undertook to explain the matter, but FARNSWORTH clamored for a decision of the question he had raised. BUTLER retorted: "I do not yield to a man with more beard than brains." FARNSWORTH replied: "The member may curse my beard, but he cannot steal under the shadow of it." This passage created great excitement, and the scene became decidedly dramatic. The Speaker caused the twenty-ninth rule of the House to be read, which provides that no member shall vote in any case in which he is interested. The Speaker said he should apply the rule strictly; and that while it prohibited members from voting in such cases, it did not prohibit them from advocating causes in which they were interested, if they could reconcile such a course with their consciences, but the Speaker could not be conscience-keeper for members. The reading of the paper was then called for, when it proved to be a certificate of the Commissioner of Patents, setting forth that in ROLLIN WHITE'S bill of expenses for maintaining his patent was an item of $2,000, paid Gen. BUTLER as legal counsel in 1869. An attempt was then made to order the previous question, which was beaten by five votes, and this gave Gen. FARNSWORTH the floor. He alluded to what he called the trifling character of the legal services of that gentleman, which consisted in the preparation of an insignificant brief of nineteen pages. He said that the gentleman had never made an argument in the case, and he would leave it for the country and the House to determine whether Mr. ROLLIN WHITE'S motive in paying BUTLER that fee was to secure influence in Court or in Congress. He brought out a letter from BUTLER, written in 1867, when he appeared on the other side of the same case, ostensibly in the interest of the Government, and arraigned him in searching language for being on one side of the subject without a fee, and on the other side with a fee. Of course, to this attack Gen. BUTLER replied with all the vigor at his command. His remarks were very severe and very bitter, but he was manifestly laboring under a degree of excitement which impaired his effectiveness. He explained his connection with the case; said the fee was for purely legal work in the Supreme Court; that the brief which had been stigmatized as insignificant had cost him four weeks' solid work; and that he had never done anything in the case inconsistent with his duty as a member of the House. Alluding to the assault upon him, he said it came upon him in an unprepared moment, and was the assault of a coward and assassin. At these words the Speaker's gavel fell with a loud rap. BUTLER looked up, but the Speaker not pursuing the reproof further, the member from Massachusetts inquired, "Message from the Senate, Mr. Speaker?" At this there was an audible snicker all over the House, but Mr. BLAINE preserved his dignity by refraining from any reply to the affront offered him. Mr. BUTLER then repeated the words excepted to hypothetically, by illustrating it as a principle of ethics that a blow dealt without notice, and when he was unprepared, was the blow of a coward and assassin. This closed the debate, and the vote being taken by yeas and nays, the veto was sustained, and the bill rejected by the overwhelming vote of 12 yeas to 168 nays. The event is the exclusive topic of conversation here to-night, and it is universally conceded that it is the roughest personal contest that has taken place on the floor of the House for years.

#### THE TAX AND TARIFF.

The Senate today went to work upon the Tax and Tariff bill, and almost without debate or division adopted the amendments of the Finance Committee, striking out the first thirty-seven pages of the House bill, all relating to special taxes, and substituting three short sections in their stead. SCHENCK'S next twenty-seven pages relating to stamp taxes, were also disposed of with almost equal unanimity, and SHERMAN'S single short section on that subject inserted. An additional section was added, on Mr. SHERMAN'S motion, doubling the amount of tax as a penalty for not stamping legal documents, and extending the time during which stamps may be affixed. The Income tax consumed the rest of the afternoon. Messrs. CONKLING and SUMNER expressed themselves emphatically opposed to its continuance, the latter saying that this tax must go, as it had lived too long already for the good of the country. Mr. SHERMAN made an earnest argument in favor of retaining the income sections. He said at three per cent. this tax produced twenty millions. If this was given up, the special taxes and the tax upon gross receipts must be retained, and the duty upon sugar, tea and coffee retained where it is. He argued that if the consumption of the country could pay three hundred millions, property certainly ought to pay twenty millions, and claimed that this was the real point involved. The vote in the Senate on retaining this tax will be very close, with the prospect now that it will be stricken out. The consideration of the bill will probably occupy the remainder of the week.

#### THE DARIEN SURVEY.

Vice-Admiral PORTER says he has not yet received a report from the Darien Expedition for the past month, although otherwise stated by some New-York papers several days ago. He feels confident Commodore SELFRIDGE will solve the problem before he gives up, and a canal will be built from the Atlantic to the Pacific, even if the mountain has to be cut through.

#### MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS.

The cable dispatch from London in the newspapers this morning, stating that Lord CLARENDON had announced that the United States intended to raise its Mission to England to one of the first rank, and that the courtesy must be reciprocated by the establishment of an Embassy at Washington, in lieu of the present Mission, is

in part erroneous. From official authority it is learned that for some time past it has been intimated by British officials that the Mission to the United States would be raised to an Embassy, that Her Majesty would send an Ambassador instead of a Minister Plenipotentiary. The United States has sent to Great Britain its highest Mission—a Minister Plenipotentiary. We do not send what are technically termed Ambassadors, because our Ministers represent the Government and not the person of the President, while Ambassadors represent the Sovereign, and their acts are considered and held as the acts of Sovereigns. England, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia and Spain have our Ministers Plenipotentiary, yet none of those nations send to us an Ambassador, while in point of fact our Ministers have as much official power as Ambassadors, although they do not rank as high at any of the foreign Courts. There will be no change in the character of the United States Mission, but it is likely there will be, not only in the English, but in several of the other Missions, at Washington.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

Mr. AKERMAN, the new Attorney-General, is expected by the President to arrive here from Georgia to-morrow. The President still adheres to his choice, but there is authority for stating that if Senators prove anything derogatory to the loyalty of Mr. AKERMAN his name will be withdrawn. Gen. GRANT said to a Senator today that there has as yet been nothing adduced to cause him to change his purpose, but that he would announce his determination on the subject after having seen Mr. AKERMAN.

SUBMARINE CABLES.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today reported two submarine telegraph cable bills. In pursuance of a determination of the Committee to make legislation on this subject uniform, the provisions of both bills are identical, making the authorization subject to any previous grants of Congress, to such general laws as Congress may establish for regulating telegraphic intercourse with foreign nations, and subject also to all rights of property and State jurisdiction, and to a proviso that no exclusive privilege shall be obtained for landing the cables in foreign countries.

THE SENATE'S WORK.

The Senate, which is far behind the House in its work, showed today a disposition to begin business in earnest by ordering that its sessions shall in future commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE CUBAN INVESTIGATION.

In view of the published card of Gen. PICKETT, in which he states his readiness to testify, Gen. BUTLER today announced that he would recommence his investigation into the Cuban bond business, with a view to examining into some aspects of the case which it is supposed Gen. PICKETT can clear up.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Special Committee on the San Domingo investigation met today and considered the report which has been prepared, and which will probably be presented to the Senate to-morrow. The majority report signed by Senators NYE, HOWARD, WILLIAMS and WARNER, is a very pungent document, and completely vindicates Gen. BABCOCK from the reflections or aspersions upon his action in the negotiation of the treaty. It also deals with Ex-Consul PERRY in a manner which is anything but flattering to that gentleman.

THE NEW-YORK BANKS.

The following is an abstract of the report made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in New-York City at the close of business on Saturday, the 9th of June:

*Resources.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $177,412,488 |
| United States bonds | 58,953,740 |
| Due from banks | 15,309,596 |
| Real estate | 7,736,744 |
| Checks and other cash items | 1,901,118 |
| Exchanges for Clearing-house | 76,498,894 |
| Cash | 32,546,023 |
| Specie included in cash | 22,797,226 |
| Clearing-house certificates | 17,540,000 |
| Three per cent. certificates | 9,765,000 |

*Liabilities.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | 72,976,000 |
| Surplus and profits | 25,612,249 |
| Bank notes outstanding | 23,760,799 |
| Dividends unpaid | 177,901 |
| Due to banks | 84,717,166 |
| Individual deposits | 193,192,977 |
| United States deposits | 353,240 |
| Aggregate of resources and liabilities | 414,758,573 |
| Number of banks, 64. | |

## FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

### SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 22.

Mr. CONKLING presented resolutions of the Union League Club, of New-York City, for a reduction of taxes, and against a renewal of the income tax, &c., which was read and laid on the table.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on the bill to facilitate telegraphic communication between the United States and the Bermuda Islands. He also reported a bill to authorize a direct submarine cable from the United States to Belgium.

Mr. WILLIAMS reported, with an amendment, the bill relative to the unlawful certification of checks by officers of national banks.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. NYE called up the bill amending the act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast by way of the southern route. The bill is known as the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bill, and extends the time for the construction of the road, so that the Company may obtain the right of way through Indian territory. The bill was discussed until 1½, and laid aside.

THE HOUR OF MEETING.

It was then ordered that hereafter the Senate would meet at 11 A. M.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes. The amendments of the Senate Committee on Finance were read. The proposition of the Committee to strike out the first thirty-four sections of the bill as it came from the House, imposing special taxes, was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN explained that the House had provided for keeping up a portion of the special taxes, while the Senate Committee proposed to repeal all of them except on spirits, tobacco and beer.

*Special Taxes.*

The next three sections of the bill inserted by the Committee, in lieu of the part stricken out, were read:

They provide for the repeal, after May 1, 1871, of all special taxes except the special taxes upon brewers, distilled spirits and tobacco; also, that the several taxes on sales be repealed, except such as are now by law paid by stamps; also, repealing the taxes on sales of leaf and manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, foreign and domestic distilled spirits; also, repealing the tax on articles in schedule A, and the special tax on boats, barges and flats, on legacies and successions on passports, and on gross receipts.

*Income.*

A discussion ensued upon an objection by Mr. CONKLING, that the amendments just reported indirectly involved the re-enactment of the income tax.

Mr. SUMNER said the income tax must go in any event. It had lived too long for the good of the country.

Mr. SHERMAN was confident that the Senate would not strike out the tax, as in such a contingency the special taxes would have to be restored. According to an estimate at the Treasury Department the income tax, as regulated by the House, would yield about $17,700,000.

Mr. CONKLING said it was the theory of many well-informed persons that all taxes might be dispensed with except the stamp tax, liquor tax and tobacco tax, and that the odious income tax ought not to be revived.

The substitutes of three sections being agreed to, the fourth section, providing for a partial repeal of the stamp tax, was read.

Mr. CONKLING asked that the next section, which presented the plain question of income, be taken up and disposed of before the stamp taxes were abolished. He criticised the parliamentary skill with which the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. SHERMAN) proposed to have these other taxes repealed in advance of the income tax, as strengthening the argument in favor of retaining the latter. It would then be argued that the Government could not afford to dispense with it.

Mr. SHERMAN said the general custom upon such bills would entitle him to ask that a vote upon the income tax section might be deferred until the bill was gone through with; but he was willing to meet the question fairly.

*Stamp Tax.*

The fourth section was then agreed to, repealing, after Oct. 1, 1870, the stamp tax imposed in Schedule B on promissory notes for a less sum than $100, on receipts for any sum of money, or in payment of any debt; and also the stamp tax imposed in Schedule C on canned and preserved fish; further, that no stamp shall be required upon the transfer or assignment of a mortgage, except when made upon a sale thereof, or when transferred as collateral security; also, that commissions shall be allowed in purchase of proprietary stamps. It also allows the removal of lucifer or friction matches, cigar lighters and wax tapers from the place of manufacture, for foreign exportation, without payment of tax or the affixing of stamps, subject to the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a new section, which, as amended by Mr. SAWYER, was adopted, extending the time within which stamps may be affixed to instruments of writing requiring stamps and executed in the late rebellious States, until June 1, 1871, making the penalty double the amount of the tax, and in no case less than five dollars.

*The Income Tax.*

The income tax sections were then taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN delivered an argument in favor of the retention of the tax, claiming that its repeal would necessitate the restoration of other taxes now proposed to be repealed; that the repeal of the tax on personal incomes would carry with it the taxes on salaries and corporations, and that upon incomes derived from bonds. It would be unconstitutional to levy a discriminating income tax. After reviewing the question at length he remarked that the yield from this tax last year was $36,325,304; and that under the exemption of one thousand dollars only 271,000 persons in a population of forty millions had paid any income tax at all.

Mr. CORBETT opposed the retention of the tax as having expired by limitation, as unnecessary, demoralizing, and obnoxious to the constitutional prohibition relative to direct taxes.

The bill was laid over as the unfinished business for Thursday.

IRON STEAM-SHIPS.

Mr. POMEROY offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit any communication and proposals he may have received for constructing iron steam-ships for the Transatlantic mail service, &c., which was adopted.

At 4½ o'clock the Senate took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 7½ o'clock and took up the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, which had been assigned as the special business of the evening. An amendment, for a land grant to the Decatur, Aberdeen and Vicksburg Railroad, was rejected, after discussion, by yeas 30 to nays 25.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved an amendment striking out the provision for the speedy extinguishment by Government of the Indian land titles in the Indian Territories, which was adopted, several Senators remarking that there were no Indian reservations along the proposed line.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN the twenty-fifth section of the bill was stricken out—30 to 19.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD the names of four additional incorporators were inserted.

Mr. NYE moved to substitute in lieu of the incorporators in the bill the names of JOHN C. FREMONT and a large number of others.

Mr. HOWARD opposed the amendment, and spoke of the alleged false and extravagant representations made by the agents of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad to the French people to advance the sale of that Company's bonds. He asserted that these falsehoods had placed a stigma upon the American character, and greatly affected American credit in France. He was not think Gen. FREMONT's skirts were entirely clear of blame in the transaction, and by inserting his name in the bill the Senate would be acting gratuitously, if not imprudently.

Mr. TRUMBULL regarded the statement just made as most extraordinary and a gratuitous assault upon Gen. FREMONT. That gentleman had served his country too well to be assaulted with impunity because his name happened to be associated with others as incorporators of a railroad project. He thought the Senator (Mr. HOWARD) should be well prepared to fortify his assertion, after what had been said he hoped the name of Gen. FREMONT would be kept in the bill.

Mr. HOWARD replied that he was prepared to make good his assertions, and as the expense of wearying the Senate, proposed to verify them by a statement of the facts of the case. He then read from a report upon the subject made by himself, as one of a subcommittee of the Pacific Railroad Committee. Without concluding, Mr. HOWARD at 12 o'clock yielded the floor, when the bill was made the order of business for Thursday evening and the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, presented the memorial of a large number of insurance companies, merchants and others for better security of life on board of vessels by the use of steam gaugers.

THE CUBAN BOND QUESTION.

Mr. POLAND, from the Select Committee on the resolution for the expulsion from the reporters' gallery of W. SCOTT SMITH, correspondent of the New-York *Evening Post*, made a report, and asked that it be printed, and that the resolution be laid on the table. It was so ordered.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. PALMER, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Omaha and Council Bluffs. Mr. WELLS offered an amendment requiring the spans to be 300 feet in width. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

By Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Public Lands, the bill authorizing the claim of the State of Minnesota for lands for the support of a State University. Passed, 88 to 76.

REORGANIZATION OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill to organize the Department of Internal Revenue, and to regulate the collection of taxes, and moved that it be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next. He stated that the bill embraced all that related to the organization of the Department, the number of officers, the machinery for the collection of taxes, and whatever connected itself with that branch of the public revenue. It reduced the number of officers, clerks and employes of the Department proportionately to the reduction of taxes contemplated by the bill passed by the House and now before the Senate, or about one-third. Another feature of the bill was to re-enact the old law in relation to the collection of internal taxes, leaving entirely out of the system, and repudiating, all informers, spies, protectors, &c.

Mr. WOOD asked Mr. SCHENCK whether the Committee intended doing anything to simplify the mode of collecting taxes, and to compel the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to give plain common sense construction to the law.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that as to simplifying the law, the Committee had sought in the bill now reported to make the law clearer, simpler and plainer than it is now; and as to legislating so as to give common sense, if that were needed, to a Commissioner or any other officer of the Government, the Committee had not attempted anything of that kind, but left that to the Almighty, and the President who selects such officers.

THE FREE COAL BILL.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, reminded Mr. SCHENCK that there was a bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to abolish the duty on coal, and suggested that the bill ought also to be made a special order.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that he was not instructed by the Committee to ask that the bill be made a special order. It had been reported only under instructions of the House. He himself was in favor of a reduction of the duty on coal, but was not in favor of putting coal on the free list, and he had announced that he would leave the management of the bill, and any motions to be made in reference to it to any member who was friendly to it.

The motion of Mr. SCHENCK regarding the Revenue bill was then agreed to.

CLAIMS.

The House then resumed, in the morning hour, the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Claims, to pay to the European and North American Railroad Company $678,362 interest due to the States of Massachusetts and Maine, on money expended in the War of 1812. After an hour's discussion, the bill was passed by a vote of yeas 101 to nays 61.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill to provide for the sale of certain lots and lands in the Sea Islands of Beaufort County, South Carolina, which was referred.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill to authorize the establishment of an Ocean Steam-ship service between the United States and Australia, which was referred.

Mr. VAN HORN introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a narrow gauge mountain-line of railroad from a point on the Union Pacific Railroad, near EchoCity, to the mouth of Cottonwood Cañon, Utah, which was referred.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. COX asked leave to offer a resolution respectfully calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for his report on the cartage business of the New-York Custom-house, in pursuance of his (Mr. COX's) resolution adopted by the House two months ago.

Mr. MAYNARD objected.

THE SMITH & WESSON PISTOL PATENT.

The House then, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, proceeded to business on the Speaker's table. The message from the Senate, requesting a Conference Committee on the Currency bill, was agreed to, and then the veto by the President of the bill for the renewal of the patent of ROLLIN WHITE, for improvement in pistols of SMITH & WESSON's manufacture, was taken up.

In the discussion which took place on the veto, and which was participated in by Messrs. WOOD, LAFLIN, HOAR and KELLOGG in support of the veto, and by Messrs. JENCKES, and BUTLER, of Massachusetts, against it, an exciting episode took place, arising out of a point of order made by Mr. FARNSWORTH, that Mr. BUTLER was the paid counsel of ROLLIN WHITE, the beneficiary under the bill. He declared that it was in evidence that the member from Massachusetts had accepted a fee of $2,000.

Mr. BUTLER asserted that there was no such evidence.

Mr. FARNSWORTH affirmed that there was, and said it was contained in a communication of the Commissioner of Patents, which he had asked to have read at the Clerk's desk, but its reading had been objected to.

Mr. BUTLER—There is no such evidence, never can be, and never will be.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I insist upon its being read.

Mr. BUTLER—The point between the gentleman and myself is this: He charges that a fee of $2,000 was furnished me to advocate the extension of the patent on the floor. I say that I received the fee for arguing the case in the Supreme Court.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The statutes of the United States declare that a member of Congress who receives any fee for a matter pending before Congress, or in any of the Departments, commits a misdemeanor punishable by indictment, and it is in evidence that the member from Massachusetts voluntarily stated to the Commissioner of Patents—

Mr. BUTLER, (interrupting)—I do not give way to be abused by a man who has more beard than brains.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—That is a most excellent retort; as good as the member is capable of making. The member may curse my beard, but he cannot steal under the shadow of my beard. My point of order is that the gentleman (the member from Massachusetts) has no right to advocate a claim here for a fee of $2,000.

The Speaker reminded the gentleman from Illinois that the question of a member's interest in a matter before the House is universally left to that member's own sense of propriety.

Mr. FARNSWORTH urged the reading of the communication of the Commissioner of Patents, to show that Mr. BUTLER had received a fee of $2,000.

The time for which Mr. BUTLER had the floor having expired, Mr. ELDRIDGE asked that the time should be extended; it was a matter of great interest and importance, and the House and country would like to know all about it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH insisted on his point of order.

The Speaker directed a rule to be read which directs that no member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately or personally interested, and stated that if the rule was enforced in its utmost stringency, it would not permit the gentleman from Massachusetts debating the question. The rule was limited entirely to the question of voting. It was for the gentleman himself to decide upon his honor and his oath as a member. The Chair could not be the conscience-keeper of members.

Mr. JENCKES, having four minutes' time left, said he would yield it to Mr. BUTLER.

Mr. BUTLER said he would not ask half of it. He only wanted the record to be read which would brand the statement of the member from Illinois as malicious, false and infamous. [Sensation.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Have it read.

Mr. BUTLER—The entry is one of $2,000 for counsel fees paid to me in January, 1869, when I argued the case before the Supreme Court where my brief is filed. It was for counsel fee and nothing else.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he would read the record.

Mr. BUTLER desired it to be read at the Clerk's desk.

The paper was sent to the Clerk's desk and read, from which it appeared that Mr. BUTLER had written to the Commissioner of Patents, suggesting that the patent should not be extended without examination, and that he received a counsel fee of $2,000 from the applicant.

Mr. FARNSWORTH sought the floor, but Mr. JENCKES insisted on the previous question.

The House, however, refused to second the previous question, and Mr. FARNSWORTH obtained the floor. He said that there were two facts prominent in the matter. The first was that in 1867. There was pending an application from ROLLIN WHITE for an extension of his patent; that fact he (Mr. FARNSWORTH) brought to the member from Massachusetts, and that he volunteered to protest against it. Whether that was for the purpose of courting the offer of a counsel fee he did not know. The second fact was that when WHITE filed his schedule of expenditures in 1869, in order to show that the had made as much out of the patent as he should have made, he entered as one item of expenditure that in January, 1869, he paid the member from Massachusetts $2,000 for counsel fees. He would state further that that member did not utter a word in the Supreme Court in behalf of ROLLIN WHITE, though he did file a very small and insignificant brief, so that it might appear that he did something in a law Court toward earning his two thousand dollars. But he (Mr. FARNSWORTH) would leave it to the House and to the country to determine what the motive of WHITE in paying the two thousand dollars was, and what it was it not the two thousand dollars, that induced the member from Massachusetts to advocate on this floor the extension of that patent. The member had spoken of length of beard, and he (Mr. FARNSWORTH) had told him then as he did now that, long or short, no member of Congress should, with his knowledge, steal under the shadow of his beard; no member of Congress should, with his knowledge, perpetrate a fraud like this on the people of the United States, whose interests would be violated, as he (Mr. BUTLER) had said, in his letter to the Commissioner of Patents, by the reissue of this patent. It would be noticed that in the letter written by the member in 1867, he said that the reissue of this patent would be subversive of the interests of the Government. But a fee of two thousand dollars changed his views, and now the member, forgetting his oath, and forgetting the interests of the United States, advocates the reissue of the patent, and advised the patentee to make an assignment of his interest to the Government, when the evidence was that he had assigned it long before to SMITH and WESSON, and, therefore, has no right to assign it to the Government, and yet the plea of the member from Massachusetts, was that that advice was worth two thousand dollars, and that WHITE gave him two thousand dollars for it. That was too thin a vail, too thin a gauze, too shallow a pretence. The member could not thus "compound for sins he was inclined to, by damning those he had no mind to." He believed that the House and the country would arraign the member from Massachusetts for being on both sides of the question first on one side and then on the other side for a fee.

The Speaker here interposed and called Mr. FARNSWORTH to order.

Mr. GARFIELD rose at the same time and remarked that such language ought not to be heard in these halls.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said that he had finished what he had to say, and he moved the previous question.

A general murmur of disapprobation showed that the House did not relish the idea of shutting off further discussion.

The Speaker asked Mr. FARNSWORTH whether he insisted on the demand.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he did not; he withdrew it.

Mr. BUTLER replied to Mr. FARNSWORTH, and as he was speaking members gathered around him so that his remarks were at times very indistinctly heard by the reporters. He denied having manifested any interest in the bill before the House in the way of forwarding its passage, and appealed to the Chairman of the Committee on Patents and to members generally to bear him out in that denial. He explained that in 1867 he was applied to by certain gentlemen in his town interested in the manufacture of arms, and who thought that in a contract that they were about to enter into with the Government they might interfere with ROLLIN WHITE's patent, to watch any application that might be made for the extension of that patent; and he had therefore written a letter to the Commissioner of Patents stating these reasons, which rendered it for the interest of the Government that the claim for extension should be examined before the extension was made. He had never heard of it, nor had anything further to do with it further than that. But in 1868, while he was at home on vacation, ROLLIN WHITE had come to him and said that there was pending a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States, No. 6, that it had been once argued before the Court and then stood for reargument, that his counsel was sick, and that he wished him (Mr. BUTLER) to argue it. He had, therefore, spent four weeks of solid time in preparing a brief, which he had filed, and which the member from Illinois called a weak and insignificant brief. The gentleman who had originally argued the matter had got well and reargued it, he (Mr. BUTLER) also attending the argument. For that he had, on the 29th of January, 1869, received the sum of two thousand dollars. There had been no application pending before Congress for the extension of the patent; to his knowledge, and he had not known that there ever would be. He could assure the member from Illinois that never would he make such a brief as that, never would he argue a case as that case was argued, and was perfectly safe from ever receiving a fee of two thousand dollars. [Laughter.] He further explained that it was after the bill had gone to the President that WHITE came to him and said there was opposition to it, because it was made to appear that it would interfere with the Government, and that then he told him that he could obviate that by filing in the Patent-office a release to the United States. He had heard that this thing was to be brought up against him in the House, but he had felt that malice aided by weakness was contemptable. But there had been now presented before the country a singular spectacle of an attempted realignment of a member by another member who attacked him unawares, in the manner that the blows of cowards and assassins are ever made.

A sudden and vehement descent of the Speaker's gavel intimated that the limit of parliamentary debate was being encroached upon. Mr. BUTLER paused, looked at the Speaker as if wondering at the interruption, and inquired, in a manner that brought down the House in a roar of laughter, whether it was "a message from the Senate?"

Resuming his remarks, he said: "I repeat it, that a prepared blow aimed at a man who is unprepared is the blow of a coward and an assassin every where; a great truth in ethics, to which I think nobody, not even the Speaker's hammer, will object. [Laughter.] If there be any man here who thinks that I have been in any way false to my people, I pray and invoke a vote of censure from the House." He added that he had not sought this controversy. It was well known that there was a very great difference of feeling between himself and his assailant, but he (Mr. BUTLER) had never intruded that difference on the House, and had never brought his personal quarrels before the House. He had endeavored to keep what he said within exact parliamentary language. As to the insinuation that he had filed a brief in the Supreme Court merely as a pretense to obtain a fee, he could only say:

"Oh, Father Abraham! what these Christians are,
Whose own hard dealing teach them to suspect
The very thoughts of others!"

Mr. BUTLER took his seat, and the House was gradually restored to order.

The vote was taken on the passage of the bill over the President's veto, and the bill was rejected by yeas 13 to nays 168.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The House proceeded with the business on the Speaker's table, as follows:

The Senate amendment to the House bill to amend an act incorporating the National Junction Railway Company, was concurred in.

The Senate amendments to the House joint resolution in regard to the suspension of the sale of certain lands in California, was concurred in by a vote of 94 to 72.

The Senate amendments to the House bill for the relief of Col. Thomas M. Vincent, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to provide for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States. Mr. JUDD moved to concur.

Mr. BOOREFIELD moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived by 78 to 96.

Without disposing of Mr. JUDD's motion, the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

## TELEGRAMS.

### CUBA.

**Release of the Imprisoned Masons—The Reconstructed Vos de Cuba.**

HAVANA, June 22.—All the Spanish and foreign members of the Masonic Order, who were arrested for attending a meeting of their lodge, have been released on giving bail to appear for trial at the summons of a military Court....Señors GELPI and LEON assumed the editorial charge of the *Vos de Cuba* today. Señor LEON says: "The *Vos de Cuba* is not to discuss politics and not to mention parties or arguments, which distract attention from the only object of patriotic duty. The deceased Señor CASTANON erred in employing certain means." Señor CASTANON had been a defender of liberal measures.

### WEST INDIES.

**St. Thomas Again Under Danish Protection—Earthquake at Guadaloupe—An Immense Tidal Wave—Jamaican Affairs—The Dacia—San Domingo Awaiting Annexation.**

HAVANA, June 23.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 15th instant have been received. The Governor of the island had issued a proclamation placing the island again under the protection of Denmark, in consequence of the failure of the United States to ratify the treaty of transfer. The Governor promises important reforms in the administration of the island. The United States steamer *Fantic* had visited St. Thomas; she sailed on the 4th for Bermuda. ....News has been received from different Windward Islands that several violent shocks of earthquake were felt on the morning of the 9th instant. At Guadaloupe, the sea rose and covered a great extent of land, then suddenly receded with such violence as to drag vessels in the harbor far out to sea. The amount of the damage done is not yet known....The harvesting of the sugar crop at Porto Rico has been finished....From Jamaica, dates of June 14 are at hand. The schooner *Willie*, from New-York for Honduras, was wrecked on Bucknose Reef, and plundered by negroes and wreckers, who used knives against the crew. The steamer *Dacia*, carrying the West India and Panama Telegraph cable, which touched at Porto Rico a few days ago, sailed for Jamaica. While entering the harbor of Kingston she grounded. A British war steamer attempted to haul her off, but was unsuccessful. The *Dacia* was being lightened. The Legislative Council of Jamaica had passed a bill providing for the gradual disestablishment of the Church. Since the abolition of tonnage dues the number of vessels waiting for orders had increased. The abolition of light-house dues is promised for next year. The revenue receipts of the colony for the year ending with June 1, exceeded the estimates. The news from St. Domingo and Hayti is unimportant. In St. Domingo CABRAL still continued in the field against the Baez Government. The people anxiously awaited the ratification of the treaty with the United States.

### CANADA.

**Destructive Fire in Montreal—Loss $500,000—Presentation of Colors to the Sixty-Ninth Regiment—Diocesan Synod.**

MONTREAL, June 22.—A large fire occurred here last evening, commencing in ASTER's planing mill and lumber-yard on Canal-street, spreading to TUCKER & SONS lumber-yard, and thence to SHEARER's lumber-yard. About a dozen families are rendered homeless, and hundreds of mechanics are thrown out of employment. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

QUEBEC, June 22.—The imposing ceremony of presenting new colors to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, by Prince ARTHUR, took place yesterday before a large assembly, including the Governor-General and Gen. LINDSAY and staff. Gen. ARNOLD, of the United States Army, commanding at Plattsburg, occupied a prominent position, in full uniform.

TORONTO, June 22.—The Synod of the Diocese of Toronto is now in session here. About 300 members are present.

### THE SOUTH.

**The Republican State Convention of West Virginia—Speech by an Ex-Rebel Officer.**

WHEELING, West Va., June 22.—The Republican State Convention assembled in Parkersburg this morning. H. SINSEL, of the State Central Committee, opened the Convention, and appointed Gen. RUFFLE, of Kanawha, temporary Chairman, and Dr. CHASE, of Putnam, Secretary. Hon. D. HUBBARD offered a series of resolutions indorsing the Fifteenth Amendment, for reference to the Committee on Platform. THOMAS B. SWANN, of Kanawha, formerly a Colonel in the rebel army, but who has acted with the Republicans since the close of the war, made a speech of half an hour, appealing to the Republicans to be magnanimous to the rebels, and declared if this was done they would co-operate with the party. The Convention took a recess.

RICHMOND, Va., June 22.—Company C, Fourth United States Artillery left here today for Fort McHenry. They are the last of the troops who were employed in carrying out reconstruction in Virginia. The only troops now in the State are those of the regular garrison at Fort Monroe.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 22.—KIRK, of Tennessee, formerly in the service of that State under the Administration of Gov. BROWNLOW, has been commissioned Colonel of the Second Regiment of State troops, with head-quarters at Asheville. He has issued a circular calling for 1,000 recruits.

### THE EAST.

**The Boston Handel and Haydn Society—A Printers' Reunion—New-Hampshire Legislature.**

BOSTON, June 22.—The Handel and Haydn Society held a social meeting last night and passed resolutions of thanks to CARL ZERRAHN and Mr. BARNES in connection with the late visit of the Society to New-York, and also a resolution of sympathy for Mr. BOTHAMLY, who was so seriously injured. The meeting was very spirited throughout, and the general tone of the remarks was that the trip had been of great benefit to the Society. A proposal by Mr. ZERRAHN that BEETHOVEN's hundredth birth-day be celebrated by the production of the Ninth Symphony, was warmly received.

CONCORD, N. H., June 22.—The union of the printers of Maine and New-Hampshire is fixed for July 21, and at Rye Beach. There will also be a visit to the Shoals. Speaker BLAINE is to be the orator, and Vice-President COLFAX is expected to be present....The New-Hampshire Medical Society closed its annual session here today. Dr. W. H. H. MASON, of Moultonboro, was elected President, and Dr. G. P. CONN, of Concord, Secretary....The Legislature, by a resolve of the House, closes its session on July 2. A hearing before the Committee on Contracts of the difficulties between the Concord and Northern Railroads began this afternoon.

**The Hartford and Erie Aid Bill Still Pending.**

BOSTON, June 22.—The Hartford and Erie Aid bill is still pending in the Legislature. The Senate today amended the bill and sent it back to the House, which concurred in one of the amendments, and non-concurred in the others. The bill is still before the House.

**The Narragansett Park Races.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 22.—At the Narragansett Park, this afternoon, the first race, for a purse of $2,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:37, was won by *Robert Bonner*, *Lightfoot* and *Little Dan* being distanced. Time—2:41, 2:36¾, 2:34¾ and 2:33. The second race for a purse of $2,000, for double teams, was won by *Kirkwood* and *License*, *Jessie Wales* and *Darkness* second, *Honest Allen* and *Black Harry* distanced, and *Tyrant* and *Rhode Island* drawn. Time—3:32¾, 2:29, 2:27¾, 2:28¼ and 2:28¼.

### A RELIGIOUS CONVENTION.

**The Young Men's Christian Association International Convention at Indianapolis—Opening Day.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 22.—The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association convened at the Academy of Music this morning. W. E. DODGE, of New-York, the First Vice-President of the last Convention, who should have presided at the temporary organization, being absent, Mr. J. S. MCLEAN, of Halifax, N. S., was appointed temporary Chairman, and H. BEACH, Jr., of Rhode Island, temporary Secretary. Rev. H. A. EDSON, of the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, led the Convention in prayer. A special prayer was offered for the preservation of the life and health of the President of the Convention of last year. Committees on credentials, temporary business and permanent organization were then appointed; the latter committee consisting of one from each State and Province represented. A resolution was adopted making all the members of the Press present, all the clergymen of Indianapolis, and all clergymen present from other sections, and all members of the Young Men's Christian Association present who are not delegates, corresponding members of the Convention. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers, who were unanimously elected:

*President*—John S. McLean, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

*Vice Presidents*—Col. S. S. Fisher, of Washington, D. C.; Rev. C. H. Spaulding, of Rhode Island; H. J. Cowles, of Wisconsin; J. W. Ray, of Indiana; Geo. H. Stewart, of Pennsylvania; John H. Chase, of Ohio; C. C. Chichester, of South Carolina; Andrew J. Chase, of Maine; A. Whitney and Col. B. F. Jacobs, of Illinois; John C. Bertram, of West Virginia; Rev. Geo. Douglass, of Montreal, and Geo. Hague, of Toronto.

*Secretaries*—R. H. Higley, of New-York; A. F. Bell, of Minnesota; C. G. Swansley, of Michigan.

The formal reception of delegates will take place to-night, at which meeting Gov. BAKER will preside, and addresses of welcome will be made on the part of the State and city authorities and the Young Men's Christian Association of this city.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention this evening was principally occupied in the discussion of the question, "Have any Associations declined, and if so, what is the cause?" The reception of delegates to-night at the Academy of Music was the finest demonstration of the kind ever witnessed here.

### THE WEST.

**Railway Discrimination Against Cincinnati—Republican Nomination—Chinese for New-Orleans.**

CINCINNATI, June 22.—The Committee on Transportation of the Chamber of Commerce have been investigating charges against certain railroad companies of discriminating against Cincinnati, and today submitted a report to the Chamber declaring that there was discrimination on the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Road, as far as Bellefontaine, and recommending Cincinnati merchants to look to another direction until changes occur.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 22.—Hon. WM. H. URSON was today renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eighteenth District.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—About 150 Chinese arrived here last night from Omaha, and will leave for New-Orleans today.

**Arrapahoes on the War-Path—Trains Captured and Whites Killed.**

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Late letters from the Plains report that nearly all the young Indians belonging to the Arrapahoe and Cheyenne tribes below the Arkansas River are on the war-path. Several trains have been captured and a number of white men killed. It is very dangerous for trains, mail parties or anybody else to travel belo w Fort Dodge.

### BASE-BALL.

**The "Red Stockings" and Athletics at Philadelphia—The Former Victorious—The Chicago "White Stockings."**

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Never was such a crowd gathered here before to witness a game of base-ball as was present today. The crowd became so dense all around the inclosure that the sale of tickets was stopped by 2½ o'clock and the gates closed, except for those that had already procured tickets. The number present is variously estimated from 15,000 to 20,000. The game was delayed for half an hour by a dispute in relation to the selection of an umpire. The Red Stockings desired Mr. GLOVER, of the Empires, of New-York, and the Athletics Mr. HALBACH, of the Keystone Club. A compromise was finally effected, and Mr. MCMULLEN, of the Haymakers of Troy, was selected. The Athletics won the toss, and sent the Cincinnatis to the bat. The following is the score:

| | |
|---|---|
| Red Stockings | 2 2 7 5 3 4 2 0 2—27 |
| Athletics | 7 4 1 3 1 1 4 4 0—25 |

ROCHESTER, June 22.—The White Stockings, of Chicago, defeated the Flour City Club, of this city, today, by a score of 45 to 20.

### PUBLIC JOURNALS.

**Duties and Immunities of the Press—Report of the House of Representatives on the Case of an Offending Correspondent.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—The Select Committee on the resolution requiring W. SCOTT SMITH, of the New-York *Evening Post*, to show cause, if he can, why he should not be expelled from the Reporter's Gallery for certain publications in that paper, today made a report. After stating all that appeared before them, they say that—

In their judgment, Representatives FITCH and MCCORMICK stand completely exonerated from all charge or suspicion, or even complicity in any of the schemes for sustaining the Cuban cause by the use of improper influences. In considering the resolution of expulsion of SMITH, the question of legal rights and the liabilities of conductors of the Press comes properly under review. The law upon this subject has kept pace with the advance of free principles in other respects. A free Press is the life of a free Government. The representatives of the people are but their servants and agents, and it is of the highest importance that the people have means of information as to the conduct of their representatives upon all matters of public concern. The public Press is the only means of making such information generally known to the people, and should, therefore, be allowed the most unlimited freedom, consistent with individual rights and individual reputations. In former times the publication of proceedings of judicial tribunals and parliamentary bodies were not privileged, if they reflected injuriously upon private character; but the law is now settled that such reports are entirely privileged, providing they are fairly and honestly reported. So all conduct of public men, upon public matters, is fair subject of discussion and comment in the public Press, subject only to the condition that they are made honestly and upon reasonable grounds of belief upon their truth. The Committee are satisfied that SMITH had no wanton or malicious purpose to defame or malign either Mr. FITCH or Mr. MCCORMICK. His fault was in not exercising caution in relation to the authority upon which he made his statements; and his failure in this respect is to be attributed to that somewhat excessive anxiety and rivalry among correspondents to provide for their respective employers earlier and more startling news than each other. The most that can be made of TAYLOR's affidavit is that propositions or offers had been made to members, and not that any had been accepted. The assumption was hasty and unjustifiable. The Committee consider the correspondent of the *Evening Post* has not been without fault, they are also of opinion that his fault is not of such flagrant character as to justify his expulsion from the gallery, or even to warrant any formal resolution of censure. They therefore recommend the resolution referred to them be laid on the table.

**Miscellaneous Telegrams.**

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 22.—A trial of mowing machines took place here today, under the auspices of the Elmira Farmers' Club. Over twenty machines were on exhibition, and a large attendance of farmers was present.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—In a drunken row at Windsor, Ill., last night, a bar-keeper named IRWIN stru

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Three sales took place at the Exchange, yesterday, all of which were of a legal nature, the property being disposed of under an order of the Supreme Court. The following are the transactions:

D. M. SEAMAN, under direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee, sold a valuable piece of property in the Sixteenth Ward, known as No. 441, on the north side of West Twenty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The property consists of a four-story brick house and lot. The lot is irregular in shape, with a front of 25 feet, the rear being 44 feet 3 inches, and a depth of 98 feet 9 inches. A garden lot also adjoins it in the rear, 30 by 26 feet 8 inches. The property was mortgaged for $22,000. The premises were knocked down for $23,000 to GEO. BLOOMENTHAL, the plaintiff in the foreclosure suit which caused the sale. The same property was sold on the 4th ultimo for $26,100, but the purchaser having failed to conform to the terms of sale then presented, the transaction of yesterday was a resale in the same action.

E. F. RAYMOND, under direction of the same referee as in the above sale, disposed of two lots adjoining each other, each 25x100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 335 feet west of Third-avenue. The bidding was quite active, and the lot nearest the avenue brought $1,710, while the other sold for $1,725.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE sold a four-story house and lot, on the west side of Second-avenue, 74 feet north of Thirty-first-street, for $9,100. The lot is 16.5½x100, and the house 50 feet in depth. The property was disposed of under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, referee, and did not bring as much as it was really worth, as it was sold subject to a right of dower of the wife of the defendant in the law-suit, in case she should survive her husband. The above closed the sales of the day.

Today, at the Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. offer some desirable City property located on Avenue A and on Sixty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred Forty-sixth streets, in all fifty-four lots.

MALLORY & BLACKWELL yesterday, at Tarrytown, sold the residence, together with five acres of land, advertised for some days past, to HORACE ANDREWS, Esq., for $12,000. The sale was a good one, although the property is fully worth the price paid for it.

The sales of A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, at River Terrace, Paterson, N. J., and of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., at Corona, N. J., were both successful and well attended. Full particulars of each sale will be found below.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. report having recently sold, at private sale, the following houses and lots at the prices annexed: No. 19 East Thirty-first-street, 21.10x98.9, furnished, $34,000; No. 303 Lexington-avenue, south-east corner of Thirty-ninth-street, 24x80, $27,000; East Forty-eighth-street, north side, between Fifth and Madison avenues, 25x100.5, $65,000; No. 29 West Thirty-eighth-street, 20x98.9, $39,000; No. 38 East Thirty-first-street, 20x98.9, $26,000; No. 17 West Forty-sixth-street, 12.6x100.5, $22,000; No. 15 West Forty-sixth-street, 12.6x100.5, $21,500; No. 60 West Forty-seventh-street, 26x100.5, $30,000.

### Summary of Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

*By D. M. Seaman.*

4-story brick house and two lots n. s. (No. 441) 21st-st., 4?4.7 ft. w. of 9th-av., front lot 25x98.9x 44.3x15.8x19.3x83, rear lot, 30x26.8 .......... $23,000

*By E. F. Raymond.*

1 lot n. s. 122d-st., 335 ft. w. of 3d-av. .......... $1,710
1 lot adjoining above, same size, 360 ft. w. of 3d-av 1,725

*By Roberts & McGuire.*

4-story brick house and lot w. s. of 2d-av., 74 ft. n. of 31st-st., house 16.5½x50, lot 16.5½x100 .......... $9,100

TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER CO.

*By Mallory & Blackwell.*

House and 5 acres of land .......... $12,000

PATERSON, N. J.

*By A. D. Mellick, Jr. & Bro.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 45 lots fronting the Passaic River and River-terrace, each | $60 |
| 16 lots adjoining on the north, each | 57½ |
| 16 lots on River-terrace, s. of first, each | 62½ |
| 17 lots on River-terrace, adjoining on s., each | 47½ |
| 17 lots on River-terrace, adjoining on s., each | 25 |
| 16 lots on River-terrace, each | 50 |
| 16 lots on River-terrace, each | 50 |
| 17 lots on River-terrace, each | 25 |
| 17 lots on River-terrace, each | 40 |
| 10 lots corner Bergen-av. and Paterson-road, ea. | 34 |
| 8 lots on Bergen-av., adjoining the last, each | 28 |
| 1 plot, gore, on Paterson road | 125 |
| 1 plot, 72½x177 | 185 |
| 1 plot, 1 11-10 acres, on River-terrace, per acre | 350 |
| 1 plot, 1 18-100 acres, on River-terrace, per acre | 350 |
| 1 plot, 1 1-10 acres, on River-terrace, per acre | 350 |
| 1 plot, 1 acre, on River-terrace, per acre | 350 |

CORONA, N. J.

*By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.*

| | |
|---|---|
| House and ¾ acre on Terrace-av. | $6,500 |
| 1 lot on Terrace-av., 64x200 | 650 |
| 1 lot on Terrace-av., 50x200 | 500 |
| 1 lot on Terrace-av., 50x198 | 400 |
| 1 lot on Terrace-av., 50x197 | 440 |
| 1 lot on Terrace-av., 50x195 | 470 |
| 1 lot on Terrace-av., corner Madison-av., 50x195 | 500 |
| 1 lot on Terrace-av., corner Washington-av., 48 x167 | 485 |
| 2 lots adjoining, each 48x167, each | 410 |
| 5 lots on Washington-av., each 50x144, each | 295 |
| 2 lots on Burton-av., each 50x150, each | 250 |
| 2 lots adjoining, each 50x150, each | 270 |
| 2 lots adjoining, each 50x150, each | 275 |
| 7 lots on Washington-av., each 50x150, each | 215 |
| 2 lots on Central-av., each 50x150, each | 300 |
| 3 lots on Central-av., each 50x150, each | 200 |

### Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broadway, w. s., 52.1 ft. s. of 53d-st., 25.9x87.10 | $24,500 |
| Cannon-st., w. s., Nos. 33½, 35, 37, 50x100 | 14,200 |
| Division-st., s. s., No. 235, } East Broadway, No. 246, } 23x100 | 18,000 |
| Ludlow-st., No. 38, 16.8x87.6 | 8,500 |
| Ludlow-st., e. s., 116.8 ft. n. of Hester-st., 33.4x 87.6 | 15,500 |
| Laurens-st., w. s., 65.10 ft. s. of Prince-st., 44.4x 72.4x65.11x49 5x75.3x96.9x35.7x25.2 | 41,000 |
| Macdougal-st., w. s., 34 ft. n. of 4th-st., 24x86 | 17,000 |
| Rutgers-st., e. s., 78 ft. s. of Henry-st., 22x61 | 11,500 |
| Water-st., No. 454, 25.6x?0 | 8,500 |
| 34th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9 | 4,500 |
| 41st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., the l., 83x74.1x 100x41.8x | 9,000 |
| 41st-st., s. s. 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9 | 2,500 |
| 47th-st., s. s. 187 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21x100.5 | 3,000 |
| 49th-st., n. s. 2?.10 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20.10x80 | 26,000 |
| Avenue A, e. s., 102 ft. s. of 73d-st., 25x98 | 500 |
| 3d-av., w. s., between 32d and 33d sts., 24.8x100 | 15,400 |

*Leases Recorded.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Broadway, No. 479, } 1 year, per year | $5,000 |
| Mercer-st., No. 46, } and 2 years, per year | 6,000 |
| Thompson-st., No. 126, 3 years, per year | 800 |
| 25th-st., No. 3?, East, 10 years, 1 year $600 and 9 years, per year | 760 |

KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Baltic-st. (Park-place) and Carlton-av., 21x95, h. and l. | $21,000 |
| Broadway, n. s., 25 ft. e. of Miller-av., 75x100 | 1,200 |
| Cedar-st., n. s., 460 ft. e. of Willow-st., 93.4x115.8 x120x80, q. c. | 5,800 |
| Dean-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Pace-av., 50x107.2 | 3,500 |
| Pearl-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Concord-st., 50x97.6 | 7,500 |
| Quincy-st., s. e. s., 275 ft. e. of Yates-av., 50x100 | 2,000 |
| Sackett-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 62.6x100 | 9,090 |
| Warren-st., and Buffalo-av., s. e. cor., 100x50 | 550 |
| Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank road and Smith-av., s. w. corner, 25x130, q. c. | 108 |
| De Kalb-av., s. s., 33.10 ft. e. of Skillman-st., 16.8 x100 | exch. |
| Lafayette-av., s. s., 197 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 40 x100x14.1x100x20.3x200.1 | 20,500 |
| Rochester-av., w. s., 212.11 ft. s. of East New-York-av., 50x90.11 | 600 |
| Schenck-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100 | 10,900 |
| Willoughby-av., n. s. 122.6 ft. e. of Clermont-av., 40.10x116.6 | 4,450 |

QUEENS COUNTY.

*Astoria.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 11th-av., w. s., lot No. 582, 25x100 | $307 |

*Hempstead.*

| | |
|---|---|
| South Oyster Bay turnpike, w. s., adjoining Powell's, 31 acres, Reid's | $2,600 |

*Locust Grove.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lots Nos. 223, 224, map of Locust Grove, each 25 x100, and buildings | $1,475 |

*Long Island City.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Queen-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 25x100, Thompson's | $500 |
| Lots Nos. 241, 243 Crescent-st., n. s., 50x100, Payntar's | 400 |

*Pearsall's Corner.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Road from Browers' to railroad station, adjoining Noble-st., 53x175, Elmendorf's | $540 |

NEW-JERSEY.

*Newark.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Grant-st., s. s., 247 ft. e. of Broad-st., 71x131x180.7 | $9,500 |
| High-st., e. s., 84 ft. n. of Magre's property, 21x 107 | 2,400 |
| Livingston-st., w. s., adjoining lot No. 98, 30x100 x90x60 | 2,600 |
| Plane-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Warren-st., 30x100. } Adjoining lot, 51x59 } | 10,000 |

*East Orange.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Evergreen-place, e. s. 215 ft. s. of M. & E. R. R., 80x207 | $3,000 |

*South Orange.*

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Vose to H. Matthews, 1 86-100 acres | $9,000 |
| J. Vose to H. Matthews, 1 31-100 acres | 7,500 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE**—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE extra-size first-class house, with or without extra lot and stable connecting, corner Madison-av. and 42d-st.; new furniture if desired. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

**FIFTH-AV.**—THE FINEST CORNER PLOTS and single lots, below and fronting the Park; also, on Madison and 4th avs., and adjacent streets, (bargains.) W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

**FOR SALE**—A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE FOUR-story, Mansard roof, high-stoop, brown-stone house and lot, No. 115 East 54th-st., in perfect repair; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**WANTED,**

1,000 GENUINE LOT-BUYERS, to go with JOHNSON & MILLER to their great sale of the Burgher Farm, Linden Park, Staten Island, on THURSDAY, June 30. No tickets will be issued to repeaters and such as attend auctions simply for the gratification of the appetite. Free passes will cheerfully be given to all who go with the intention of purchasing by JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR** NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—Farm 40 acres, dwelling and out-buildings; beautifully located on high ground; near Richmond, S. I.; value $11,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

# 600 LOTS

AT PRIVATE SALE.

IN PLOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

ON AND NEAR

# CENTRAL-AVENUE,

within five minutes' walk of steam and horse-cars at Tremont, Westchester County.

THESE LOTS ARE 1¼ MILES

south of the Dyckman property, on and near one of the principal boulevards from the upper end of the City,

ALREADY FINISHED AND LIGHTED WITH GAS.

Will be sold at prices ranging from thirty to fifty per cent. less than those obtained for the

## DYCKMAN PROPERTY,

recently sold at auction.

Maps and all other necessary information can be obtained at the Office on the ground adjoining Heincel's Hotel, on Central-av., or at Office

JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

**COUNTRY-SEAT AND FARM FOR** sale, at a great bargain, on the west bank of the Hudson, at Saugerties, Ulster County; buildings large and commodious and in complete repair; and the grounds, consisting of ninety acres, under a high state of cultivation, are highly elevated, and fronting on the river half a mile. This place is very desirably situated, and in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Sheffield's, the late Dr. Goldsmith's, Mr. Beekman's, and adjoining the country-seat of Judge Vanderpoel. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, twelve miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad. The building is of brick, 60x100 feet, built in the best manner, containing sleeping accommodations for seventy-five persons, with large recitation and dining rooms, parlors, &c.; seven acres of land, handsome lawn, fine shade trees and vegetable garden, with stable, laundry and ice-house. The locality, for health, respectability of neighborhood and surroundings, is unsurpassed. Will be sold with or without the furniture. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, 77 Cedar-st.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**STONE MANSION TO RENT FOR** FOUR MONTHS.—Completely furnished; situated near Hastings, on the Hudson; for purity of air, elevation and scenery unsurpassed on the Hudson; twelve acres, with stabling for six horses; good vegetable garden. Apply on the premises, Rockridge, between Yonkers and Hastings, or at No. 400 West 12th-st., New-York. EDWARD MARTIN.

**TO LET**—FROM JULY 5, A THREE-STORY and basement house, No. 337 15th-st., near Stuyvesant Park; unexceptionable neighborhood; rent at rate of $1,300 per year.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET,**

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

**TO LEASE**—ON GREAT JONES-ST., SECOND building from Broadway; will be ready about the 15th of July. A fine new corner store on first floor, about 27 by 65 feet, with iron front and plate-glass windows. Also the second floor, 27 by 137 feet, together or separately; steam power if required. Apply to NICOL & DAVIDSON, No. 686 Broadway.

**A.—TO LEASE**—FOR A FRUIT-STORE and fine groceries, half the front of No. 180 Broadway, (near Maiden-lane;) also the lunch-room, connecting with elegant wine-room; newly fitted up; location unequaled; success certain. Apply immediately on the premises.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**PARTIES LEAVING THE CITY, AND** wishing to procure some one to take charge of their house, can hear of a gentleman and wife of the highest respectability by addressing A. B. C., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

**BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY**—Will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, June 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock,

at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described desirable property, viz.:

Three lots, with two-story brick stable on each, situate on north side 18th-st., 170 feet west of 6th-av.

Seven lots south side 57th-st., 130 feet east of Madison-av., each lot 25x100.5.

Two-story brick building and four lots south side 34th-st., 125 feet west of 1st-av.

For maps and particulars apply to auctioneer's office, No. 10 Pine-st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

**BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.**—Great auction sale of MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey.

HOMES FOR ALL AT

TENAFLY, N. J.

The sale will take place on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

TERMS EASY.

Tenafly is splendidly situated on high ground, two miles north of Englewood, within forty minutes of New-York.

Sixteen trains daily. Commutation $87 per year.

Forty-three splendid villa sites from 1½ to 2½ acres each, and 217 handsomely located lots.

Sale positive, and none reserved.

This desirable property, being part of the old Jay estate, now owned by Michael Flannelly, Esq., comprising about 100 acres.

The immediate surroundings are of the first-class, and near vicinity of Highwood Park Hotel. The attention of capitalists and speculators is called to this sale, as the inducements are certainly great.

Free passes by special train leaving foot of Chambers-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. on day of sale, and returning at its conclusion.

Lunch provided on arrival of train.

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

**JOHNSON & MILLER'S**

GREAT FIELD DAY,

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, June 30.

1,200 SPLENDID LOTS TO BE SOLD.

Linden Park Village, on Staten Island, to be dedicated; a liberty pole to be raised at the new station, and the American flag hoisted.

Addresses by Hon. Erastus Brooks, Rev. Father Lewis and Samuel Marsh, Jr., Esq.

FREE EXCURSION, SUMPTUOUS COLLATION, MUSIC AND FIRE-WORKS.

The Burgher Farm, on which the great sale is to be made, has been included in

LINDEN PARK VILLAGE.

It extends from the Richmond road across the railroad to the water. It is splendidly situated two miles from Vanderbilt Landing and thirty-five minutes from New-York, with which it is in constant communication. It has been in the family more than half a century. The lots will be sold on the usual terms, viz.: Fifty per cent. on mortgage for two years, or on the popular $10 monthly payment plan, under one of the best titles in the world.

READ THIS PROGRAMME.

Take special train from foot of Whitehall-st., via Staten Island ferry, at 1, 2, 3 or 4 o'clock P. M.

Auctioneers and music will be on the 1 o'clock boat.

At 2½ o'clock a liberty pole will be raised at the new station, and the American colors hoisted amid the beating of drums, firing of guns and the huzzas of the multitude.

Immediately thereafter addresses will be delivered by Hon. Erastus Brooks, Rev. Father Lewis and Samuel Marsh, Jr., Esq. At 3½ o'clock the company will partake of a

SUMPTUOUS COLLATION.

At 4 o'clock the auction will begin, and every lot sold to the highest bidder regardless of price.

IN THE DUSK OF THE EVENING

shooting rockets will signal the commencement of a grand display of fireworks, on the conclusion of which ice-cream and other luxuries will be served up to the lot buyers, and then the company will proceed on their homeward trip enjoying a delightful sail up the bay and listening to music by the band.

All who wish to go on the excursion with a view of purchasing one or more lots will be cheerfully provided with tickets by JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, Office No. 28 Pine-st.

**SATURDAY, JUNE 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK,** at the Court-house White Plains,

THIRTY-FOUR VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND (180 acres) adjoining the town of White Plains, located between the White Plains road and Central-av. (which extends from Harlem River to White Plains.) The Harlem Railroad and Bronx River run the whole length of the property, and the Hart's Corner Depot is on the lower part. The Bronx River affords a good water-power, stone dams being already constructed, giving a fall of 15½ feet, and affording a rare opportunity for manufacturing purposes. The property is laid out in plots from ½ to 9 acres each, on which are several dwelling-houses, and offers some of the most desirable villa seats in Westchester County, as the location is perfectly healthy and within one mile of the public buildings at White Plains. Trains to and from the City stop every hour on the property.

Maps and particulars at the office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE BY ORDER OF THE** SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 9TH-AV., 68TH AND 69TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, June 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Hamilton W. Robinson, Esq., referee:

NINTH-AVENUE—4 lots situate on the south-east corner of 9th-av. and 69th-st.

SIXTY-EIGHTH-STREET—7 lots and gores situate on the northerly side of 68th-st., commencing 325 feet west of 8th-av., and near Central Park.

SIXTY-NINTH-STREET—2 lots situate on the southerly side of 69th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 9th-av.

R. M. HARRINGTON, Attorney.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

**BY A. D. MELLICK JR., & BROTHER,** Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York,

TUESDAY, June 28, 1870, at 1 P. M.,

on the premises,

PEREMPTORY SALE,

by order of James Simmons, Esq., of thirty-six villa plots, at Lake View and Dundee Lake, N. J., within one hour of the City.

These plots are handsomely situated on Lake View-av., which is 120 feet wide, and have an entire frontage on Dundee-av. to the Lake. They are in a vicinity that is rapidly improving, within ten minutes' walk of the station, and the same distance from the horse-cars to Paterson. The plots contain each about nine city lots, and command one of the most beautiful views in the State, overlooking the charming Dundee Lake, the City of Paterson and the village of Passaic. The lake affords unusual advantages for boating, there being three Rowing Associations whose club-houses are near this property. Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Collation on the arrival of the train. For maps and passes by the train leaving New-York at 12 M., returning at 5¼, apply to the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

**MALLORY & BLACKWELL,**

AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

TUESDAY, JUNE 28,

AT 12½ P. M., ON THE PREMISES,

97 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES

AT

TARRYTOWN,

Being that portion of the well-known BENEDICT ESTATE, East of Broadway and south of Benedict-av.

This property is beautifully located in the heart of Tarrytown, has been in the Benedict family over forty years, and, heretofore never for sale, is now offered in plots of from three to six city lots.

The advantages of Tarrytown are well known.

It is less than an hour from New-York by numerous trains on the Hudson River Railroad, and has communication six times a day to and from the City by ELEGANT STEAMBOATS, including the Daniel Drew and Chauncey Vibbard. It has churches of all denominations, best of schools, unsurpassed society, and celebrated for its healthfulness; and it is an acknowledged fact that it is the finest town, for residence, in America. The property now offered is situated in the midst of the very finest improvements, within five minutes' walk of the depot, churches, schools, stores, &c.; is surrounded by many of the elegant residences for which Tarrytown is celebrated, is located on high ground, commanding unsurpassed river views, and is, without doubt,

THE FINEST PROPERTY

EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION

ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

Persons desiring to examine this beautiful property on or before the day of sale, will be furnished with COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS for Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, via steamers Daniel Drew and C. Vibbard, leaving Vestry-st. at 8¾ A. M., and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., at the office of the auctioneers.

For circulars, maps, and full information, apply to MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st., or opposite the depot, Tarrytown.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

**THURSDAY, JUNE 23, AT 12 M., AT** Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

POSITIVE SALE OF LOTS AND GORES TO DIVIDE PARTNERSHIP INTERESTS.

AVENUE A.—1 lot, east side, between 72d and 73d sts.

SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET.—3 lots, north side, between 10th and 11th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH STREETS.—37 lots and gores near New-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH-STREET.—14 lots and gores, south side, near St. Nicholas-av.

For maps, terms, &c., apply at No. 77 Cedar-st.

## FINANCIAL.

## EIGHT PER CENT BONDS

OF THE

COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

# STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The railroad for which these bonds are issued has just been leased by a branch of the CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD, and will be finished and running by early Spring.

Entire indebtedness of each county, $200,000, being amount of bonds issued for above road, of which there remains at this date unsold but about $30,000 of each county, which we still offer at "78 and accrued interest."

Further particulars furnished by application at our office.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, NO. 16 WALL-ST.

# THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

DEPOSITS, OVER $4,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

## The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.

## GOLD BONDS

OF THE

**St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.**

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

## CHICAGO, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE R. R.

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

FOR SALE BY

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

**AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,**

BANKERS,

NO. 70 BROADWAY,

NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS.

Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

**J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,**

BANKERS,

No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 Broadway.

**AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD** on May 30, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

| | |
|---|---|
| JOSIAH LANE, | OLIVER S. CARTER, |
| WM. WHITEWRIGHT, | WILLIAM BOLTON, |
| R. M. BLATCHFORD, | OLIVER H. SHEPARD, |
| CALEB SWAN, | JAMES B. JOHNSTON, |
| THOMAS W. GALE, | SIDNEY BROOKS, |
| CHAS. WILLIAMS, | HENRY PARISH, |
| D. B. FEARING, | JOHN RYAN, |
| W. BLACKSTONE, | ED. H. R. LYMAN, |
| ACTON CIVILL, | R. W. BLEECKER, |
| JOHN AUCHINCLOSS, | JOSEPH SPRAGUE, |
| HOOPER C. VAN VORST. | |

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held 21st May, RICHARD W. BLEECKER was unanimously re-elected President, and WYLLIS BLACKSTONE Vice-President. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO** the Inspectors of Election, who were appointed by the Mayor, by appointment dated June 6 inst., to appear before me, on or before the 25th inst., at the office of the Bureau of Elections, (brown-stone building, corner of Centre and Chambers sts.,) to take and subscribe to the oath of office.

CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of the Bureau of Elections.

**A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE** stockholders of the Morris and Essex Mutual Coal Company will be held at the office of the Cypress Hills Cemetery, corner Bowery and Grand-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, June 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock A. M. Object—to decide whether the lands of the Company shall be placed under a lease.

S. W. CORWIN, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

# ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH

RAILROAD,

OF KENTUCKY.

FIRST MORTGAGE

## 8 Per Cent. 20-Year Bonds

Coupons payable on the 1st days of March and September at the BANK OF AMERICA, in New-York, where the principal is also payable at maturity.

These Bonds are issued in sums of $1,000, Coupon Bonds, under the First Mortgage of the road, covering its entire property and franchises, and are due in 1890. They have the privilege of conversion into stock by the holder for seven years after the first through train has been run. The Bonds can also be registered, if desired.

The length of the line of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad is 185 miles, running from Elizabethtown, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, 40 miles south of Louisville to Paducah, at the intersection of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, forming the outlet of the tobacco-growing counties of Grayson, Butler, Ohio, Davies, Marshall and McCracken, and passing through the rich and extensive bituminous **COAL-FIELDS** situated in Grayson, Hopkins, Caldwell and Muhlenburgh Counties. Along the entire route is found an unlimited supply of the finest **LUMBER**, and in many localities large deposits of **IRON ORE** exist.

The road is now nearly all under contract, and in course of construction, 100 miles having been graded and 25 miles put in running order. The capital stock amounts to **$3,095,000**, of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000 in 7 per cent. Bonds, all of which have been sold, yielding in cash upward of $900,000, and the balance in individual subscriptions and County Bonds. Of the latter, $800,000 have been disposed of at 85 per cent

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, there will be issued THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds will pass through the hands of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, where the proceeds of sales will be deposited, to be paid over to the Company only as each mile of the road is completed. The most rigid care has been exercised to protect by every legal safeguard the interests of the Bondholders. With the capital already secured and the proceeds of the Bonds now offered, the road will be finished and equipped at an early day.

The management of this road is in the hands of most responsible and favorably known merchants of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these Bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price is **87 1-2** and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to either of the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1870.

## A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

## 7 PER CENT. TOWN BONDS

UNION AND SOMERSET COUNTIES, N. J.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, IN DENOMINATIONS OF $100, $500 AND $1,000. FOR SALE AT 85, BY

PARKER & LAWRENCE,

BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

# HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,

## Bankers AND Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

## EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

# CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

## HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

**DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,**

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

## LEVY & BORG,

NO. 20 BROAD-ST.,

are now prepared to buy and sell SOUTHERN SECURITIES, and make a specialty of the same.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

**AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR** Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

| | |
|---|---|
| EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, | JACOB VAN WAGENEN, |
| CHAS. R. SWORDS, | JOHN R. WILLIS, |
| D. HENRY HAIGHT, | PRESTON H. HODGES, |
| AMOS R. ENO, | WALTER BARNES, |
| JOHN WATSON, | HENRY COFFIN, |
| SAMUEL WILLETS, | JOHN D. GRIFFEN, |
| DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, | CHAS. H. ISHAM, |
| URIAH J. SMITH, | WM. PALEN, |
| SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, | JAMES B. AMES, Jr. |
| JOHN SCOTT BOYD, | EGBERT A. CLARK. |
| ISRAEL CORSE, | |

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

**TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND** ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 552 miles in extent.

J. F. TRACY, President.

**REDEMPTION OF CALIFORNIA** STATE BONDS.—The Treasurer of the State of California gives notice calling for the surrender of $182,000 of bonds, the numbers of which may be seen at our office. These bonds are called in to be canceled in accordance with a provision in the act authorizing their issue. They will be paid at Sacramento in gold coin at par, with the accrued interest, and after the 1st of December, 1870, the interest will cease.

LEES & WALLER, Agents for the Bank of California.

**ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAU**tioned against negotiating certificate No. 18,349, in name of GEORGE BREITENSTEIN, issued by the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, dated April 5, 1870, for $1,700, upon which $1,300 has been paid. Said certificate having been lost or stolen, payment thereof has been stopped, and a new certificate applied for. GEORGE BREITENSTEIN.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX R. R. CO., HOBOKEN, N. J., June 9, 1870.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI**rectors of this Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from June 9 until July 1. FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

# $600,000

## Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky 1st Mortgage Bonds,

due in 1897, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st days of January and July, at the Bank of America, New-York.

The line of this Road extends from Henderson, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Tennessee, passing through the coal fields of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with Chicago, Nashville, the South and East. Sixty-three miles are completed at a cost of $2,000,000 raised almost entirely from stock subscriptions, leaving only thirty-three miles to be built, of which twenty-three miles are now graded and under contract. The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for One Million of Dollars, payable as above. The proceeds of the sale will be applied by J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., of Philadelphia, the Trustee of the Company, to finish the work, for which purpose, with the other resources at command, they are amply sufficient. The net earnings of the Road are now quite large, and by the middle of June the coal fields will be reached, which will increase them materially. There is no reasonable doubt that the extensive local traffic of this Road, added to its important connections, will make it abundantly remunerative to the stockholders. $400,000 of this Loan have already been negotiated, and the remainder will be sold, for the present, at 82 and accrued interest, at which rate they constitute a safe and desirable investment.

Further particulars will be furnished on application to us.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

# VERMILYE & CO.

## BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

## 1st Mortgage

## 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

## HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

## FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Georgia.

Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST.

## MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANKING HOUSE OF

## Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

**AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,**

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on

CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

**BOGERT & WHITE,**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

**$50,000** BONDS OF CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., due in six years, seven per cent., payable in New-York.
$50,000 NEW-JERSEY TOWN BONDS.
$50,000 NEW-YORK TOWN BONDS.
$10,000 BONDS OF CITY OF PATERSON, N. J., due in ten years, seven per cent.

SUITABLE FOR SAVINGS BANKS.

FOR SALE BY

## O. E. WOOD,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

**UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.**

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

**LOST.**—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,991, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.

CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD CO., COLUMBIA, S. C., June 20, 1870.

**COUPONS OF THE STATE GUARAN**teed Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness, and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, or at the Carolina National Bank, in Columbia, S. C., on and after the 1st day of July, 1870.

The interest on the outstanding First Mortgage Bonds and Fractional Certificates of Indebtedness will be paid at the office of the Company.

REUBEN TOMLINSON, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July last.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK** have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 1st of July next.

Transfer-books to be closed from June 23 to July 1.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

**THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.**—THE Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1, 1870, until which date the transfer-book will be closed.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until 5th July, 1870.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF KANSAS, TOPEKA, June 18, 1870.

**THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1870,** on the bonds of the State of Kansas, will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York. GEORGE GRAHAM, Treasurer.

## DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY, June 13, 1870.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of United States tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

Transfer books closed on and after the 20th inst., until July 1.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

**FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.**

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

A Semi-annual Dividend of $3 per share, free of all taxes, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1870.

**THE INTEREST MATURING JULY** 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, the Financial Agency of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury office in Columbia, S. C.

The interest on the registered stock of the State, made payable at the Financial Agency of the State in the City of New-York, will be paid in New-York. The interest on all other registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after 27th inst. H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent, State South Carolina.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 28th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, June 16, 1870.

**NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF** $3 on each share of full stock, and $1 50-100 on each share scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st day of July next.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d of June to the 1st of July, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

**THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST** Mortgage Bonds of the CENTRAL PACIFIC Railroad Company of California, the WESTERN PACIFIC Railroad Company, and the CALIFORNIA AND OREGON Railroad Company, due July 1, 1870, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

Schedules of 20 or more coupons will be received for examination on June 29 and 30 inst.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1870.

**TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL** DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual cash Dividend of Six per Cent. in gold, will be paid on the capital stock of this Company, on and after the 1st of July next.

Transfer-books are closed until that date.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

**THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK** and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. Schedules of same will be received from this date.

The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen July 1.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.

ONEIDA, June 20, 1870.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, New-York, June 21, 1870.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR** per Cent., free from all taxes, has this day been declared by the directors of this bank, out of the earnings for the past six months, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1870.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, June 22, until the morning of Friday, July 8. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable first Monday of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until July 9 proximo. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1870.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company have this day declared a Dividend (free of Government tax) of $5 per share of full-paid stock, and $1 25 per share of scrip stock payable to the stockholders on and after July 1, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from June 20 to July 6, 1870, both inclusive. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1870.

**A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.,** out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the fifth proximo. E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

**OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF LEVEE** COMMISSIONERS FOR THE COUNTIES OF BOLIVAR, WASHINGTON AND ISSAQUENA.—Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest due 1st July, 1870, on coupon bonds issued by the Board, will be paid at the banking-house of Messrs. Lancaster, Brown & Co., New-York, No. 23 Nassau-st., upon the presentation of the proper coupons.

J. E. EDMONDS, President.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

**THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A** Dividend of Five per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will close on the 25th inst., and reopen July 2 next. C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 17, 1870.

**DIVIDEND.**—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. on the stock of this Company has this day been declared payable, free of tax, on the 1st July next. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1870.

**BY REQUEST OF HIS EXCELLEN**CY, Gov. Bullock, the Coupons on Bonds of the State of Georgia, maturing July 1, 1870, will be paid by this bank on presentation.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1870.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-book will be closed until that day.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

**THE COUPONS** ON THE BONDS OF BUchanan County, Missouri, due July 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of America, New-York, free of Government tax.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., Fiscal Agents.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK** have this day declared a Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the 1st day of July next, until which day the transfer books will remain closed. JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

**A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER** Cent., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until July 5.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1870.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS** this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from all taxes, payable July 1, 1870. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

**A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.,** out of the earnings of the past six months, free from tax, has this day been declared payable on the 1st of July, proximo.

HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

**THE INTEREST UPON THE FIRST** mortgage bonds of the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad, due on 1st July next, will be paid at Bank of America, New-York, upon presentation of the coupons.

**THE COUPONS DUE FIRST JULY** next in New-York City on the West Wisconsin Railroad Company Bonds will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at our office, No. 29 Wall-st. WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

**NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE** IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 11.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

**A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.,** free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

**NOTICE.**—THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF July next on the City of Montgomery Bonds will be paid at our office, No. 30 Wall-st.

HOWES & MACY.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**CLERKS AND SALESMEN.**

**WANTED—AGENTS**—TO SELL THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**FEMALES.**

**WANTED**—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman, for the City or country, a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress, dress hair, chamber-maid, nurse or waiting; she is fully competent to take either situation; good reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; will assist in washing if required; will go to the country with a family; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

**WANTED**—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., large number of professed cooks, laundresses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, experienced and young girls as waitresses, chamber-maids, house-workers, and all English, French, American, Irish, Scotch suited.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman, lately landed, as nurse and seamstress for grown children; understands cutting and fitting. Call at No. 241 East 29th-st., second floor, between 2d and 3d avs.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUation as good cook; willing to assist with the washing; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; no objection to the country.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant nurse; can bring a baby up by hand; or would see to one grown child; no objections to the country; best City reference given. Apply at No. 139 West 28th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and laundress, by a competent young woman; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 136 West 49th-st., from 10 to 2.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class laundress; has no objection to go in the country; can do fine fluting. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor.

**WANTED**—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, A situation; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 134 West 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; would assist in the coarse washing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 557 7th-av., near 40th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook or housekeeper; is willing and obliging; is just giving up house; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply to Mrs. S. DUNBAR, No. 413 West 25th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; is fully competent in her business; no objection to the country; reference given if required. Call at No. 147 West 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; best City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 38 W. 28th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOman, a situation in a private family as nursery governess and do plain sewing, or read &c. to an English lady; good City reference. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

**WANTED**—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking the entire charge of an infant or growing children; no objections to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 139 West 29th-st. for two days.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as excellent nurse and seamstress; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children; best City testimonials; country or City. Apply at 335 4th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German girl, a situation as chamber-maid and laundress; or would cook, wash and iron in a small family; City references. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; can flute and do all kinds of fine washing; good City references. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as waitress or chamber-maid; no objection going to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 245 West 27th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or waitress alone; the best of City references. Call or address for two days 206 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; good City references can be given. Call at No. 212 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AT CHAMBERwork and waiting, or chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE of children or travel with a family; is a good plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; no objections to the country. Call at No. 328 West 27th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

**WANTED.**—A GERMAN GIRL WISHES A situation for upstairs work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st.

**GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE** and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

**AGENTS WANTED**—($10 PER DAY)—BY the AMERICAN KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

**MALES.**

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman in a private family; one who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; can procure the best of City reference from his last employer. Call or address P. H., at harness store, No. 1,252 Broadway.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good City driver; no objection to the country; willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Address T. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as gardener; understands the care of horses and driving, and will make himself generally useful; has good City references. Address J. K., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent man of long experience with horses; can give the best of City reference; has no objections to the country. Apply at No. 311 4th-av. for two days.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener, or to act as foreman on some private place; warrants satisfaction to his employer. Address THOMAS, gardener, Bergen, N. J., for one week.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a competent man, fit to take charge of a gentleman's place; will take care of a horse and cow; will make himself generally useful. Address D. S., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business and has first-class references; would not object to going into the country. Call or address B. B., No. 519 Broadway.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN, SPEAKing English and French, a situation as waiter in a first-class private family; town or country; best of City references. Address B. O., No. 405 6th-av., second floor.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, French, a situation as waiter in a private family; good City references; no objection to country. Apply to or address FRENCH WAITER, No. 58½ West 10th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom and steady driver; six years' reference from his last place. Address L. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; well understands his business in all its branches; has first-class references; City or country. Address S. N., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family in the country, by a Protestant young man; has City reference. Address HENRY, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom, by an Englishman; is willing to make himself useful; can milk; good reference. Address M. N., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; no objection to country or City; City reference. Address WAITER, Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, by a Protestant young man, to go in the country; has City reference. Address a note for HENRY MIDDLETON, No. 52 Prince-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced (married) man as porter or to work in a store; has good City references. Address R. B., No. 114 6th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal engineer; sixteen years' experience. Address W. B. GILMARTIN, No. 300 East 28th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPEtent young man, a situation as coachman; good City reference. Call or address No. 11 East 27th-st.

**WANTED—AGENTS**—TO SELL THE OCtagon SEWING-MACHINE. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch," and is warranted for five years. Price, $25. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Penn., or Boston, Mass.

## HELP WANTED.

**ALL EXPERIENCED AND WELL-**recommended cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, &c. wanting good situations in City or country, can be suited, and no delay, at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.; also, wanted, girls lately landed.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY**—THREE young men in the office of a civil engineer, as pupils and assistants; those acquainted with the elements of geometry and algebra will be preferred. Address B. S. OLMSTEAD, Rye, N. Y.

**WANTED**—IN A SMALL FAMILY, AND TO go in the country for the Summer, a young Protestant girl, about sixteen years old, to wait on table and to do coarse washing. Call two days, before 11 o'clock, at No. 21 East 24th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMIly, at Orange, N. J., a cook, washer and ironer. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d-av., where the lady can be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock.

## SHIPPING.

**THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS**

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

| EXPRESS STEAMERS. | |
|---|---|
| Australia.....Sat. June 25 | Dorian.....Wed. June 29 |
| Columbia.....Sat. July 2 | Siberian.....Wed. June 29 |
| Europa.....Sat. July 9 | Caledonia.....Wed. July 6 |
| India.....Sat. July 16 | Britannia.....Wed. July 13 |
| Cambria.....Sat. July 23 | Iowa.....Wed. July 20 |
| Anglia.....Sat. July 30 | Dacian.....Wed. July 27 |

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, June 25
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, July 9
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, July 23
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT...SATURDAY, Aug. 6

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, first cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $75.
*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

**STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR** Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 25th June, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

**CUNARD LINE.**

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednes., June 22 | Samaria, Wednes., July 6
Malta, Thursday, June 23 | Jeppo, Thursday, July 7
Cuba, Wednesday, June 29 | China, Wednes., July 13
Tarifa, Wednes., June 29 | Batavia, Wednes., July 13
Russia, Wednes., July 6 | Abyssinia, Thurs., July 14

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return tickets.....$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

**FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.**—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.,

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Cabin, (single berth).$75 | | Steerage.....$30 | |
| To London..... | 80 | To London..... | 35 |
| To Paris..... | 90 | To Paris..... | 38 |
| To Halifax, N. S..... | 20 | To Halifax, N. S..... | 15 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**FOR LIVERPOOL,**
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. WHITEHEAD, June 29, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....July 6, at 11½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....July 13, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. WORTHERMAN.....July 20, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....July 27, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSTH..Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

**NATIONAL LINE.**

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 27 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Sat., June 25, 1 P. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, July 2, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S**
THROUGH LINE TO

# CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

**FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.**

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

| First Class. | Steerage. |
|---|---|
| $125 to $170. | $60. |

according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 5—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, July 2.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, July 1, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
J. R. BABY, Agent.

**HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.**

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days from Pier No. 17 East River.
The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKES, TUESDAY, July 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. THOKERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

**FOR NASSAU, N. P.**

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, June 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5, Bowling-green, New York.

**UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.**

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4, North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 23.
COLUMBIA, Capt. S. VAN BRUNT, June 30.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, July 7.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR HAVANA.**

The well-known A 1 side-wheel steam-ship RAPIDAN, Capt. Whitehurst, now at her dock ready to receive cargo, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, June 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 68 Liberty-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 68 Liberty-st.

**FOR SALE**—THE STEAM-SHIP VIRGIN, at public auction, at Washington Navy-yard, WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock M.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, July 13, next, at 12 M., the staunch and fast iron side-wheel steamship VIRGIN, built on the Clyde, 1864.
Length, 230 feet; breadth, 26 feet; depth, 12 feet; carries about four hundred (400) tons, measurement goods; has two oscillating engines, 40x30, in good order; two tubular boilers, built of ¾ iron, in fair order. The boilers were subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 45 pounds previous to the vessel leaving New-York for Washington last January, and found to be strong and tight.
Draft of water, loaded, 8 feet. The anchors, chains, boats, and all material on board, will be sold with the vessel. Terms: one-fourth cash, on the day of sale, and remainder on removal of the vessel from the Navy-yard. The vessel can be examined at any time during the day.
(Signed,) E. C. BANFIELD,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

**FOR TRAVELERS TO EUROPE.**—A courier, with the best references, and well acquainted with the Continent, wishes to accompany a family or party to Europe. Address S. A. P., Box No. 309 *Times* Office.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,**
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, June 23, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 68 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, June 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 95 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

**NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.**

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances in which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## STEAMBOATS.

**STONINGTON LINE.**
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. H. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 32, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

**NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.**
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander E. B. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

**NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP CO.**

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE for Long Branch, Port Monmouth, Manchester, Farmingdale, Toms River and intermediate points. On and after MONDAY, June 20, the magnificent saloon steamers
NARRAGANSETT, SOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT,
will leave Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Murray-st. daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: Plymouth Rock at 6¾ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Jesse Hoyt at 9¾ A. M., 3½ and 11 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Long Branch. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Returning, Plymouth Rock leaves Jesse Hoyt foot of Monmouth, via Sandy Hook, at 6:20 A. M.; leaves Sandy Hook at 7:25 A. M., connecting with the trains from Long Branch. Plymouth Rock leaves Sandy Hook at 8½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
For freight 9 P. M. or on arrival of trains from the above-named points. Freights received up to 9 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
CHAS. B. KIMBALL, General Passenger Agent.

**PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.**

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
The Sound steamers NEW YORK, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroads for the West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

**$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.**

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of Hudson gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Troy. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

**STEAMER D. S. MARTIN.**

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 77th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

**TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.**—FARE—Only $1 50, being nearly 50 less than rail and 75 cents less than any route, and same reduction to Buffalo and the West, and to Saratoga and the North, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. The elegant steamers this week for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points.
J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

**SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND** LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Wednesday, 22..10:30 A. M. | Wednesday, 22.. 2:30 P. M. |
| Thursday, 23.....11:30 A. M. | Thursday, 23.... 3:30 P. M. |
| Friday, 24.....12:00 M. | Friday, 24..... 4:00 P. M. |
| Saturday, 25..... 3:00 P. M. | Saturday, 25.... 5:30 P. M. |
| Sunday, 26..... 7:00 A. M. | Sunday, 26..... 3:00 P. M. |
| Sunday, 26..... 6:30 P. M. | Monday, 27..... 6:30 A. M. |

**FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY,**—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. ... foot of Thirty-fourth-st., every afternoon at 2:30, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

**FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT,** ORIENT POINT AND NEW SUFFOLK.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EAST CITY will leave Pier 25, East River (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
J. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

**FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.**—The steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State-rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

**CONEY ISLAND**—EAST RIVER LINE.—On and after SATURDAY, June 25, the steamer META, Capt. E. T. WILSON, will run as follows: Leave Pier 1, East River, at 8:30, 11:30, 2:30; leave Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD,** AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the New-Haven depot, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 3:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

**FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.**—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

**NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT**—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL (on and after TUESDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

**RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND** Newburg, landing at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Milton and Esopus. Steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison-st. daily, at 4 P. M.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT AND** ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamer Isaac Chatterine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

**FOR STAMFORD AND** GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 5, and foot of 37th-st. at 5½ P. M.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WATSON B. FARR, JOHN KERR and THOMAS M. ISETT, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Watson B. Farr, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court. Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of July, A. D., 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted; and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 21st May, 1870. GEO. E. BETTS, Clerk.
je21-law3wTh*

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS C. STEVENS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas C. Stevens, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of June, A. D., 1870.
RAPHAEL BLAISDELL, Assignee.
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**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF** the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK WILTSE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick Wiltse, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1870.
T. STEWART BROWN, Assignee,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.**

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,
WASHINGTON, June 17, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, the 7th day of July next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1871, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Corps, Philadelphia, free of expense to the United States.

The delivery of the articles to commence within seventy days, and the entire quantity to be delivered within six months from date of contract.

This office reserves the right to accept the bid for the whole, a part, or an article of a class, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Government.

CLASS NO. 1.

11,500 yards sky blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
4,600 yards dark blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
2,000 yards dark blue twilled cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
200 yards Scarlet Cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 16 ounces to the yard, (cochineal dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.

CLASS NO. 2.

4,000 yards dark blue Flannel, for overcoats, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) to weigh 12 ounces per yard, with selvedges, to weigh 13 ounces per yard, with white woolen selvedge.
13,000 yards dark blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) to weigh 8 ounces per yard, with selvedges, to weigh 9 ounces per yard, with white woolen selvedge.
1,000 gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and to be from 5 to 6 pounds.
5,000 pairs woolen Socks, three sizes, proper; made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

3,000 yards white Linen, for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
6,000 yards white Linen, for shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
14,000 yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 6 ounces per yard.
4,000 yards cotton Ticking, for bedsacks, 36 inches wide.

CLASS NO. 4.

900 Uniform Caps, complete, except pompons.
800 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 6 inches in circumference.
2,800 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, (indigo wool dyed,) with ornaments.
1,000 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.

200 Gross Coat Buttons, (eagle.)
200 Gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (eagle.)
600 Sets Epaulette Bullion, for privates.
5,000 Yards yellow binding.
2,500 Yards red cord.
25 Swords for musicians.
100 Drum Cords.
50 Sets Drum Snares.

CLASS NO. 6.

700 Bayonet Scabbards with Frogs attached.
500 Tarpaulin Cap Pouches.
25 Sword Frogs.
1,000 Knapsacks.

CLASS NO. 7.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz:

Watch Coats.
Uniform Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Fatigue Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Woolen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Flannel Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Flannel Shirts.
Linen Shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel Sacks.
Red and Blue Jackets for Boys.
Red Sacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Marine Barracks, No. 226 South Warren-st., Philadelphia, and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, New-York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined; and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon accepted deliveries, withholding ten per cents. from the amount of first account rendered until second delivery is made, and from amount of second account rendered until third delivery is made, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, —— of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for supplies as above described, be accepted, he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A B, Guarantor.
C D, Guarantor.

Witness,
E F.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guarantee.
G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, or Collector.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to Major WILLIAM S. BLACK,
Quartermaster, U. S. M. C.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
No. 327 BROADWAY.

**TO CONTRACTORS.**—Sealed proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until MONDAY, June 27, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

No. 1. For paving Lafayette-place, from Great Jones-street to Astor-place, with stone blocks.
No. 2. For paving Delancey-street, from Bowery to East River, with stone blocks.
No. 3. For paving South-street, from Montgomery-street to Catharine-street, with stone blocks.
No. 4. For paving Second-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 5. For paving Ninth-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Twenty-sixth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 6. For paving Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 7. For paving Attorney-street, from Division to Houston-street, with stone blocks.
No. 8. For paving Avenue C, from Houston-street to Eighteenth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 9. For paving Forty-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 10. For paving Forty-fourth-street, from Division-street to Houston-street, with stone blocks.
No. 11. For paving Fifty-third-street, from Fifth-avenue to Sixth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 12. For paving Seventy-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A, with stone blocks.
No. 13. For sewer in Fourth-avenue, between Fifteenth-street and Seventeenth street.
No. 14. For sewer in Fiftieth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.
No. 15. For sewer in Avenue A, from Fifty-fourth-street to and through Fifty-sixth-street to near First-avenue.
No. 16. For sewer in First-avenue, between Thirty-ninth-street and Fortieth-street.
No. 17. For sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue.
No. 18. For sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third-avenue and Fourth-avenue.
No. 19. For sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Fifth-avenue and Sixth-avenue.
No. 20. For sewer in Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth-streets, between Fourth-avenue and Fifth-avenue.
No. 21. For sewer in Madison-avenue, between Seventy-fourth-street and Eighty-sixth-street.
No. 22. For sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Third-avenue and Fifth-avenue.
No. 23. For sewer in Seventy-sixth-street, between First and Third avenues.
No. 24. For sewer in Sixty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
No. 25. For sewer in Madison-street, between Pike-street and Birmingham-street.
No. 26. For sewer in Clinton-street, between Houston and Stanton-street, daily, Sundays excepted, from the 15th day of June until the 30th day of June, 1870, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

The lists hereto referred to comprise the special taxes on businesses, trades, professions, and the taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending April 30, 1871, and the flagging Bank-street, from West-street to Hudson-street.
No. 31. For flagging Fifty-second-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
No. 32. For flagging Tenth-street, from Avenue D to East River.
No. 33. For flagging Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.
No. 34. For flagging Forty-fourth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue.
No. 35. For flagging Fifty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue.
No. 36. For flagging Seventy-seventh-street, from Third to Fifth avenue.
No. 37. For curbing and flagging Fifth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to Ninetieth-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 11, 1870.

**PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** at this office until the 25th instant, at 12 M., for supplying Anthracite and Bituminous (Cumberland) Coal to the revenue vessels on this station, or to any other vessels of the revenue marine, requiring a supply at this port. The coal to be of the best quality, and to be furnished in such quantities and at such times as may be required, with the approval of the Collector. The proposals must specify rates for the ton of 2,240 pounds.

Information will be given to respectable parties in the Coal trade at the Revenue-cutter Office, Custom-house.
M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 11, 1870.

**PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** at this office until the 28th instant, at 12 M., for supplying RATIONS to the revenue vessels on this station for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. The ration to be furnished in the usual Navy Ration, without extras, and the articles are to be approved by the Collector, and are to be delivered on board the cutters in good and sufficient casks or other vessels, with the name and quantity of the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.
M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 11, 1870.

**PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** at this office until the 28th instant, at 12 M., for supplying SHIP CHANDLERY to the revenue vessels on this station for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

Schedules of the articles to be furnished, with all necessary information in regard to proposals, may be obtained, by responsible parties only in the ship chandlery trade, at the Revenue Cutter Office, Custom-house.
M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS.**

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock Friday, July 22, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer of wood, 275 feet from o. m., for the revenue marine service, for the Pacific coast, to be delivered at the port of San Francisco.

Bidders are to state the time they agree to be ready to the dock at Boston harbor to receive the launch on the ways from forward part of stern to after part of stern-post, breadth of beam moulded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications for the above vessel will be furnished bidders on application at Custom-houses at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

A guaranteed speed of 13 knots on a trial course of one mile, and 12 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required of the 250-ton vessel, and 12 knots on a trial of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours will be required for the vessels of 350 tons; favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bid will be considered for these vessels except from parties regularly engaged in iron-ship building.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder and competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department,) in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that such bid has been accepted.

The bid should state the sum for which each vessel will be completed and delivered as aforesaid.

Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessels.

A copy of the plans and specifications must be inclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposals.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamers," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

These vessels must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE
RED RIVER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 16, 1870.

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

Proposals will be received by the Red River Construction Company, at its office in Minneapolis, for the grading, bridging, trestle and timber-work, piling and furnishing ties on the First Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad across the State of Minnesota, (a distance of 230 miles,) at any time after the 25th day of June, 1870; and the work will be

## THE DEAF AND DUMB.

**Closing Exercises of the New-York Institution—Interesting Performances of the Pupils—Names of the Graduates.**

The closing exercises of the year at the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, took place yesterday at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon. The Institution has a fine location on the high land overlooking the Hudson River at One hundred and sixty-second-street, and the 1½ train for Yonkers went up crowded with visitors interested in the exercises of the day. At the hour appointed for the commencement of the exhibition the spacious chapel was crowded with the pupils of the school and their friends and guests. Among the audience were several prominent citizens, well known for their interest in our great public charities, including Judge Chas. P. Kirkland, Judge Henry Davies, Hon. Erastus Brooks, S. S. Randall, Gen. Bruce, Rev. Dr. McVicker, Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, Harvey P. Peet, LL.D., the former Principal of the institution, and others. The exhibition on the part of the pupils consisted entirely of impromptu exercises in composition, recitations in the peculiar language of the deaf and dumb, and answers to questions in various matters of learning propounded by persons in the audience. Dr. ISAAC L. PEET, the Principal, in opening the exercises, said that there had been no direct preparation for the occasion whatever, and everything which would be done would be spontaneous, and show the actual capacity and acquirements of the pupils. A class of three boys and three girls belonging to the highest, or collegiate class, under the charge of Prof. OLIVER D. COOKE, was called to the blackboard and asked to write any thoughts suggested by the occasion. They all set promptly to work, and in a few minutes six addresses of welcome to the friends and visitors of the school was prepared, all carefully and well written and showing the sentiments of the various writers. Those of the young ladies in particular were singularly graceful and appropriate. A composition was then read by Prof. COOKE which had been prepared by Miss ANNIE WAGER on the "Life of Christ," after which various subjects were given to the class for impromptu compositions, such as Dickens, the Indian Delegation, the Cuban Cause, Character and Reputation, &c. All wrote upon the subjects assigned them with surprising readiness, and in a few minutes prepared brief essays which in point of thought and style of composition would compare favorably with the average of students of a similar grade in any institution of learning. Questions were also answered in history, literature, and various other branches of study, with great readiness and accuracy. Besides these exercises there were exhibitions of the facility of the pupils in the use of signs, one of the most interesting of which was the recitation of poetry by the use of word-signs alone, which displayed a perfect system of natural and graceful gestures. Miss FLORENCE JONES, fourteen years of age, in this way recited a portion of SHELLY'S "Cloud," and Miss ANNIE WAGER some very pretty verses composed by Mrs. PEET, the accomplished wife of the Principal, and formerly a pupil in the Institution, Mr. PEET translating the gestures into language for the audience. Another exceedingly interesting exercise was that in articulation, a branch which has been taught here with considerable success. The pupils are spoken to in the usual way and read the words on the lips of the speaker, and have been taught to articulate words with considerable distinctness themselves. This system is intended chiefly for those called semi-mutes, or such as were born with the sense of hearing but have lost it. It has, however, succeeded to some extent with those who were born deaf and dumb. One bright, intelligent lad of about fourteen years, named ALBERT GUGGENHEIMER, who never heard a sound in his life, has been taught to comprehend the words of others by watching their lips, and to articulate with considerable distinctness in reply. The same boy is very ready with the pen, and uses the ordinary signs with unusual facility.

After some further exercises of the same kind, Rev. Prof. MCVICKER, of Columbia College, on the part of the Examining Committee, read a report in which he spoke in the highest terms of the proficiency of the pupils in the various branches of study pursued at the institution. Diplomas were then presented to the students who had completed one or another of the prescribed courses of study, by Dr. PEET, who addressed them in the language of the fingers, with which they were familiar. The following had completed the five years' course of instruction:

William H. Blood, Marsena E. Cheeseman, Isaac Cheney, George E. Clark, Henry S. Davoue, Ranald Douglas, Henry Elliott, George Farley, John Fitzpatrick, Thomas Godfrey, William Franklin Hall, George S. Hunt, James Jones, James Kane, Henry Miller, John Randall Smith, Frederick Streimer, George H. Witschief, Eleanor H. Bonsfield, Eva Adaline Davis, Eliza Edelman, William Jackson, Isabella Farraher, Frances A. Farrell, Margaret Flannery, Mary Jane Foster, Caroline Gunning, Helen E. Hanchett, Catharine A. Heaton, Hanatha Henry, Elizabeth J. Hull, Louisa R. Manlick, Caroline Meisenbach, Margaret McKeough, Elizabeth Murphy, Mary D. Peabody, Rhoda Peabody, Mary E. Peterson, Eva Bellinger Pierce, Mary Ann Reilly, Matilda Seaton, Anna A. Van Arsdale.

Isabella Conover and Lydia Conover received diplomas for the seven years' course. The following had completed a course of eight years: David D. Banta, Charles Everts, Charles Field, George W. Hopkins, Samuel Johnson, Samuel W. McClelland, Samuel Moses, Francis E. Robinson, Edwin F. Royal, John Caufield, William E. Schenck, Fort Lewis Selincy, John G. Sherwood, Caroline Brown, Mary C. F. Green, Rosanna Kirley, Hannah Lewis, Harriet E. Reed, Hannah H. Wright, Emeline G. Jennings, William F. Genet.

The following received diplomas for the completion of the full course of three years in the highest or collegiate department of study:

Abram S. Gardner, Thomas H. Jewell, William A. Winslow, Mattie A. Brown, Ellen M. Downing, Sarah C. Howard, Mary W. Queen, Annie Wager.

The exercises were brought to a close by brief addresses from some of the visitors. During the past year there have been 536 pupils in the institution, twenty-nine of whom belong to the collegiate class. The whole number who have received instruction here since the foundation of the charity is 1,552. The institution is in excellent hands, and increasing in usefulness from year to year.

## SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

**Second Day of the Meeting at the Collegiate Reformed Church—Appointment of Committees—Interesting Exercises and Addresses.**

The second day's proceedings of the New-York Sunday-school Convention, now being held at the Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, were opened with religious exercises at 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday. Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, of this City, President, presided.

The first business taken up was a discussion on Bible geography, manners and customs, as connected with the work of Sabbath-school teaching. This discussion was confined to Hon. ISRAEL S. DIEHL and Mr. ALBERT L. RAWSON, of this City. Mr. DIEHL gave a very excellent illustration of many of the manners and customs of Eastern countries as bearing on Bible narratives. Mr. RAWSON spoke of the importance of correctness in Bible picturing, and reprehended the carelessness which often exists in schools with regard to teaching by means of prints and pictures that are only imperfect illustrations of the customs and manners of Bible lands, and are calculated to convey to the young mind erroneous impressions.

The next subject taken up was "The Religious Power of our Sunday-schools." Rev. E. P. HAMMOND, children's missionary, opened this discussion in an address of about twenty minutes' duration, and was followed by Rev. Dr. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Albany, and Rev. W. C. STEELE, of New-York, on the same topic. All the speakers contended that, next to the pulpit, there was no agency so fruitful of good results to the Church as the Sabbath-school.

"How to Gather the Children In" was the question next discussed, Rev. N. B. REMICK being the first speaker. He was followed by several delegates in short addresses on the same subject.

The roll-call of the counties was then continued, and verbal reports as to the favorable progress of the cause were presented. Some little excitement was created when the County of Allegheny was called, from the report in relation thereto being prepared by three ladies, they excusing themselves in so doing from the fact, as they left it to be inferred, that the male delegates from their county were out "sight-seeing," and that the duty of making the report, therefore, devolved on them.

The following Committees were appointed:

*On Resolutions*—Rev. J. E. Cheshire, of Amsterdam; Geo. B. Thompson, of Troy; Timothy Hough, of Syracuse; Rev. N. W. Empee, of Sand Lake; and A. L. Rawson, of New-York.

*On Finance*—O. J. Harmon, of Oswego; F. P. Allen, of Troy; John T. Prince, of Flatbush; A. V. Stout, of New-York; George Dawson, of Albany; and H. M. Dixon of Syracuse.

The Convention adjourned until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. CROSBY opened the afternoon session with prayer, after which the roll-call of counties was continued.

Mrs. MARY HOWE SMITH gave an exhibition with a class of children from the Primary Department, the subject being the "Raising of Jairus' Daughter," as recorded by the Apostle Mark, in the fifth chapter of his Gospel. Mrs. SMITH briefly narrated the story of the restoration to life of the young girl, after which she questioned the class as to the main points of the narration.

Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON then took a class of children from the Intermediate Department, and with them gave a similar exercise on the same subject.

Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR gave an exhibition, using the various county secretaries present as his class, and the narration of the miracle of the restoration of Jairus' daughter, as it appears in the eighth chapter of Luke, as the subject of the lesson. This was a most interesting exhibition, the summary of which was at last most artistically wrought out, as the answers appearing on the black-board made the following beautifully rhythmic lines:

Lying at the point of death,
Yielding up her latest breath;
Master, thou canst heal and save—
Save my daughter from the grave.

Be not fearful, but believe;
Life and health she shall receive:
Wipe the tears from weeping eyes;
Cease the mourning, "Maid, arise."

A free discussion on the methods of Bible teaching then took place. Mr. RALEH WELLS, of this City, opening it in a short address. After transacting miscellaneous business, the Convention adjourned till 7½ o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session, Mr. E. G. HADDEN, of Catskill, one of the Vice-Presidents, presided, in the absence of Rev. Dr. CROSBY.

Prayer was offered by Mr. LUCIUS HART, after which the following-named gentlemen were appointed a committee to nominate officers of the Association for the coming year: Rev. W. C. STEEL, of New-York; E. C. WILDER, New-York; A. N. GRAVES, of Troy; JNO. F. DAVIS, of Brooklyn; H. J. SARTORELL, of Auburn.

Prof. M. M. MERRILL then addressed the audience, taking as his subject, "Teaching." The science of religion, he said, made it a necessity that we teach one another. He directed his discourse to the faults discernible in teaching, rather than to the merits to be found therein. These faults he divided into three parts—faults before the class, faults in the class, and to faults after the class. Mere sanctification of life alone was not sufficient to qualify one for Sabbath-school teaching. The ass which carried our Lord was only an ass still; so, let one be as pious as he may, if he be an ignoramus it will be difficult to make of him an effective teacher. Every teacher should magnify his office. He should also prepare himself by prayer to teach in such a manner as will enable him to make the most effective impression on the mind of the scholar. Study and general and particular culture are also absolutely necessary on the part of teachers, if they would teach well. Definite ends should be kept in view by the Sunday-school teacher, just as secular teachers have such ends in view when they come before their scholars. The speaker then touched upon the necessity of teachers keeping the records of their classes strictly, and of economizing time in teaching. He closed by impressing on the Convention, also, the necessity of unity as to the mode of conveying instruction.

Rev. Dr. CUYLER, of Brooklyn, then addressed the audience on "Temperance Work in our Schools." The curse of the social glass, he said, was doing more than anything else to bring about apostasy in the Church. The great hope of the country today, to save young men of the next generation from the ruin wrought by intemperance, lay in the Church and Sunday-school. This terrible crime was plucking every day numbers from the communion-table, and the Church would never come back to Pentecostal power until it does that which the Apostles did in Pentecostal times. The ball of religious reform rolled on as far as the door of the gambling-hell, the dram-shop and the brothel, but within either of these it never enters. Is it to be expected that the Church is to close its ears to the cry of misery that comes up from the drunkard's family, and expect that God will bless its efforts in revival? The Sabbath-school teacher would never do his duty to the scholar until he took particular pains to teach him the chemistry of intoxicating drinks and the terrible results that follow their use. Drunkenness was a disease as well as a moral wrong, and the Church and the Sabbath-school must meet it in both these aspects. In conclusion, Dr. CUYLER alluded to the late Chas. DICKENS—that great genius whose fame is hardly yet cold within its grave in Westminster Abbey. All had no doubt read of and were over those beautiful creations of his, Tiny Tim, Little Nell and Poor Joe; but, alas! humanitarian as CHARLES DICKENS was, much as he had done to alleviate the sufferings of the poor of England and other lands, and he (the speaker) thanked him for all this, he had never done anything to save the drunkard from destruction. He (Dr. CUYLER) had often felt mad, and often felt like crying, when he had in page after page of DICKENS' work caught the odor of the abominable gin-bottle, and beheld him putting the segis of his protecting genius over the dram-shop and the tippling-cup. He broke down utterly at last because of the lack of religious impulses in his heart. Had he had the strength and the power to work for religion which that illumination proceeding from the possession of the Holy Spirit gives, the name of CHARLES DICKENS would today be placed alongside that of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.

After notice had been given of the exercises to be held today, the Convention adjourned till 9 A. M. this (Thursday) morning.

## DISASTROUS FIRE.

**Burning of a Building in Twelfth-street—Loss $120,000.**

The most destructive of recent conflagrations occurred at an early hour yesterday evening. In Twelfth-street, between Second and Third avenues, is an immense brick building, covering lots Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211 and 213, which was occupied and owned by the Trow & Smith Book Manufacturing Company, a regular incorporated company under the laws of the State of New-York, and the publishers of the *City Directory*. About 7:50 o'clock last evening flames were discovered on the fourth floor, at about the center of this building, and the alarm was instantly given, but before the engines could arrive and get to work, owing to the inflammable nature of the contents of the building, the flames gained such headway that great destruction of property ensued.

The fire burned upward and spread laterally through Nos. 205, 209 and 211, where its progress was stopped by a party wall. The destruction, however, in the centre of the immense edifice reached by the fire, was sufficiently serious. The floors reached and destroyed by the flames were occupied as binderies and composing-rooms, and were so filled with stock that the total loss will not be less than $100,000, while that on the building will be at least $20,000. These losses are fully covered by insurance, which amounts to $60,000 on building and $60,000 on stock.

The disaster will delay for a time the issue of the full edition of the City Directory. The Company were in the middle of this enterprise, 4,000 copies of the Directory having been issued, and 6,000 copies remaining to be printed. The work had, however, been stereotyped, and the plates had fortunately been stored in fire-proof vaults in the basements, where they were entirely beyond the reach of the flames, and the remainder of the edition can therefore be issued in a few days.

### New-Jersey State Presbyterian Synod.

The New-Jersey Synod of the Presbyterian Church continued its session yesterday in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of Elizabeth. The sole object of this session is to redistrict the Presbyteries, which change has been rendered necessary in consequence of the union of the Old and New Schools. The whole of yesterday was occupied in discussing the report of the Committee on the Reconstruction of Presbyteries, which was unanimously adopted. The following are the Presbyteries as redistricted and approved:

Presbytery of Newton, comprising the Counties of Sussex and Warren, and that part of Hunterdon lying north of the Musconetcong Mountains—thirty-two churches.

Presbytery of Jersey City, comprising the Counties of Bergen, Passaic and Hudson—twenty churches.

Presbytery of Morris and Orange, comprising Morris County, with the townships of Millburn, Livingston, South Orange, Orange, East Orange and West Orange, in the County of Essex.

Presbytery of Newark, comprising the City of Newark, with the townships of Woodside, Belleville, Bloomfield, Montclair and Clinton.

Presbytery of Elizabeth, comprising Union County, with Somerset, except the churches of Boundbrook and Kingston, and all Hunterdon County, between the Newton and New-Brunswick Presbyteries and Middlesex County north of the Raritan River.

Presbytery of New-Brunswick, comprising the Counties of Mercer and Middlesex, north of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, except the churches of Cranberry, Hightstown and Dayton, together with that portion of Hunterdon southeast of the Musconetcon Mountains, and southwest of the easterly line of Alexandria and Raritan townships, together with the churches of Bond Brook, in Somerset County—twenty-eight churches.

Presbytery of Monmouth, comprising the Counties of Ocean, Monmouth and Burlington, except the churches of Fruitland, together with the churches of Hightstown, Cranberry, Dayton, South Amboy and Jamesburg—twenty-nine churches.

Presbytery of West Jersey, comprising the Counties of Camden, Atlantic, Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland.

In the evening the Synod was engaged in regulating the disposition of the records of pre-existing Presbyteries. After an amicable arrangement of these matters had been effected, and the periods of holding meetings of individual Presbyteries determined upon, the Synod adjourned.

### A Card from Postmaster Jones.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I notice in the *Sun* this morning a letter purporting to have been written by a clerk in my office, alleging that he, with other employes, had been assessed for the purpose of presenting to President GRANT a life-insurance policy. I am surprised that any one in my office should have made such an assertion. No assessment for any such purpose was ever levied upon any clerk in my office, nor has any contribution to such a thing ever been solicited. Some one has been imposing upon the credulity of the public.

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE, Wednesday, June 22, 1870.

### Another Accident on the Elevated Railway.

At 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, an accident occurred on the Elevated Railway at the corner of Greenwich and Houston streets. A car heavily laden with passengers was passing over the track when the drum of a portion of the machinery was smashed, and the gearing and fly-wheel became disconnected and fell in fragments to the street. The passengers escaped by ladders to the sidewalks. The last accident occurred at the same point.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

By the liberality of the people in and about Passaic, N. J., the children of the Five Points House of Industry are to be entertained at a picnic in Clifton Grove today.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge BLATCHFORD rendered a decision in the case of JOHN MURDOCK MACKAY and JOHN NEILSON, petitioners in bankruptcy. Judge BLATCHFORD held that they were not entitled to a discharge, on the ground that, being holders within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Act, they had not, subsequently to the passage of that act, kept proper books of account. He also refused the motion for the discharge of MAXWELL MACKAY, as the evidence left no doubt that he was a member of the firm.

PETER DONNELLY, who was recently sent up to Blackwell's Island for a term, on the charge of disorderly conduct and of "being a nuisance all over town," was before Judge BARNARD, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and his discharge requested, particularly as he was able and willing to give bonds to keep the peace. Judge BARNARD, upon hearing that DONNELLY had been convicted, refused to release him unless the consent of the District-Attorney could be obtained in writing, and said, "If I do release him some jackass will put it in the papers that I have released a man from State Prison."

The annual examination of the schools under the management of the De La Salle Institute, No. 48 Second-street, was commenced yesterday, and the result was highly satisfactory to the teachers and friends of the institution. The proceedings opened with an exhibition of the efficiency of the junior class in the elementary sciences, and the test, though of a general and varied character, gave favorable evidence of the care bestowed in their education, and was received with every mark of approbation. The exercises will be resumed to-morrow, when the advanced classes will be examined in the higher branches of education.

At an early hour this morning, an old woman, bent with age, called at the Tombs and requested Deputy Warden MARK FINLEY to supply her with a few inches of the rope used at the execution of JACK RADCLIFFE. She said that her son was suffering severely from an attack of the king's evil, and she knew that if she could obtain a piece of the rope referred to it would perform an instantaneous cure. Dr. NEALLS happened to be present at the time, and in order to quiet the anxiety of the old dame, consented to find the much-coveted prize, and return with it to her. He then went into the prison kitchen and hastily chopped a piece from a clothes line and gave it to the woman, who went on her way rejoicing. The rope upon which REYNOLDS paid the penalty of his crime was taken away by the old carpenter who erected the gallows.

About 7 o'clock last evening, CHARLES POWUSKILL, aged ten years, and his brother ANDREW, aged two years, living at No. 83 Elizabeth-street, while standing at the corner of Fourth-street and Broadway by a garbage-box set out from the Twelfth Regiment Armory, were seriously injured about the head, face and hands by an explosion of gunpowder, caused by a boy knocking some fire out of his pipe into the garbage-box in which the powder had been placed with the sweepings of the Armory.

At a late hour Tuesday night the Croton water was discovered to be running on the second floor of No. 680 Broadway, the building being occupied on the first floor by M. J. PAILLORD & Co., manufacturers and importers of musical boxes. The damage to the stock was estimated at $10,000.

Mrs. WILBOUR and LAURA C. HOLLOWAY speak before the Southern Women's Bureau this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Cooper Institute.

The Department of Public Parks announces that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Madison-square, today, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

The concert of the Roselle Musical Association, postponed last Friday night, is announced to take place this evening at the Presbyterian Church, Roselle, N. J. An attractive programme will be presented.

A grand strawberry and musical festival will be given by the lady friends of the German Young Men's Christian Association, to-night, at the hall, No. 40 Ludlow-street, for the benefit of the free reading room. All good Germans should come. The doors open at 8 o'clock.

Last evening the friends of Mr. GEORGE H. STOUT, a well-known journalist, presented him with a gold watch and chain valued at $1,000. The presentation took place at Mr. STOUT'S residence in Charles-street. Mr. CORSON made a very complimentary presentation speech, and Mr. STOUT made a happy response. The affair passed off very pleasantly.

At 8½ o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the engine room of the foundry of HITCHINGS & Co., Nos. 553 and 555 West Thirty-third-street, which was caused by sparks drawn from the furnace. It was extinguished before much damage was done.

### BROOKLYN.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, a number of the residents of the Seventeenth Ward appeared, in order to lodge a complaint against the injurious effects upon health and vegetation of the chemical factory, situated on Dupont-street, Greenpoint. There being no quorum, the complaint will be presented at next meeting.

In pursuance of a request made by the Excise Commissioners, Superintendent CAMPBELL has issued an order to the Captains of precincts, desiring them to furnish a complete list of all persons and places in their districts "where intoxicating drinks are sold, stating whether licensed or unlicensed."

The Plymouth Church picnic to Iona Island came off yesterday.

The Water Commissioners resolved, yesterday, to take legal action to compel Contractor TERENCE MCGOVERN to take measures to keep Twelfth-street, above Fifth-avenue, clean while engaged in carting off an embankment in that locality.

EDWARD DUFFY has been arrested on a charge of stealing composite metal from the Navy-yard.

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A fair and festival was held yesterday afternoon at Ittner's Hall, Tremont, and a grand musical entertainment was given at the same place last evening, for the benefit of the House of Rest for Consumptives, recently established in this village. The ladies of the neighborhood labored zealously for the object in view.

The Trustees of Mount Vernon met for the first time in their new village hall on Tuesday evening. JOSEPH TOMLINSON was appointed Captain of two village Police. An amusing spirit of rivalry was exhibited between the publishers of the village journals in the matter of doing some official printing for the Board of Trustees. One put in a bid at the rate of twenty-four cents per page, the other at five cents. The former finding himself underbid, his competitor offering to do the work for a mere nominal sum, offered to do it for nothing; when his competitor volunteered to give $4 for the honor or privilege of doing the work for nothing. This compares favorably with the competition among the North River steamers in times passed by, when passengers were taken from New-York to Albany free of charge, and treated with a good dinner and a bottle of wine in the bargain.

The Baptist Society at New-Rochelle, a short time ago, purchased a very desirable plot of ground at the corner of Main-street and Locust-avenue, as a site for a new house of worship, Sabbath-school building and parsonage. They have since purchased a fine dwelling adjoining their own grounds, for temporary parsonage purposes, and they are now erecting a handsome and substantial granite building, 36 feet front and 61 feet deep, with an extension 22 feet by 14 feet, at a cost of about $15,000.

The utmost activity prevails among the boat-builders of City Island; June now in getting ready a number of famous yachts for the racing season. Among these is the *Fleur de Lis*, and others equally well known.

The ladies of the Reformed Church at Fordham, yesterday afternoon and evening, held a festival for the benefit of the Sabbath-school connected with their Society. The festival will be continued this afternoon and evening.

### LONG ISLAND.

GARROW, the colored man who pleaded guilty of an attempt to kill the woman SMITH, at Jamaica, was sentenced by Judge ARMSTRONG, yesterday, to the longest term of imprisonment allowed by statute—ten years. There was no evidence to prove a rape.

The Suffolk County Horticultural Society held their first annual fair at Riverhead, yesterday, which was very well attended. There was a grand display of fruit, flowers and vegetables. In the evening a ball and supper were given at Exhibition Hall. A very large attendance is anticipated today.

### STATEN ISLAND.

During the thunder-storm on Tuesday, the house of Mr. RICHARD CARNAHAN, near New Dorp, was struck with lightning, and a portion of the building destroyed. Although there were eight persons in the house at the time, no one was injured.

The Richmond County firemen intend to have their annual celebration on the 21st July.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture at Stapleton to-morrow evening.

The new Police force of the island is at last completed, and the whole list of appointments filled up. For the present, the Chief—Capt LA FORGE—will have his head-quarters at Factoryville.

### NEW-JERSEY.

The stables of the Traders' Express Company, at Hoboken, caught fire last evening, and ten bales of hay were burned. The damage otherwise is insignificant.

A warrant for the arrest of a bigamist, WM. RESSLER by name, was yesterday issued to Officers BECKER and FISCHER, of the Newark Police, on complaint of both of the rascal's wives. Some five years ago RESSLER married a young woman in Philadelphia, whom after several years he deserted. She ascertaining that her faithless spouse had come to Newark, followed him thither, and learned that he had lately married the daughter of FERDINAND CHONEWOLF, of West Newark. The first wife soon found the second, and together they followed RESSLER to Jersey City, where they overtook him. He, however, contrived to give them the slip by some specious excuse, and has not been seen since. The officers expect to find him in a day or two, and are now on his track.

The Montague Association, of Newark, held their annual public meeting Tuesday evening, at the high-school. Several distinguished citizens were present. Mayor RICARD, Ex Mayor PEDDIE and Superintendent SEARS attended. Recitations were made by Miss LILLIE STAUB, LYDIA A. WELLS and ANNA L. LARRABOUT. Several essays were read, among which the "Blue Stocking Review," by Miss ANNA D. BALDWIN, was noticeable for its genuine humor.

An important case is now being argued in the Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton—the Court of last resort in New-Jersey. The parties to the suit are the Paterson and Newark Railroad Company and FREDERICK STEVENS. The case involves the right of the State, by Legislative enactment, to dispose of land below low-water mark on navigable waters, fronting shore owners, to other parties, for private use.

The annual exhibition of the Bergen Institute took place yesterday afternoon in Jersey City. The rooms were filled with an attentive and interested audience. The closing exercises take place this evening at the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. E. W. FRENCH,) on which occasion the Certificates of Honor and Diplomas will be presented.

ROSANNA BURKE, about nine years old, was run over on the New-Jersey Railroad in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and died last evening. An inquest will be held today by Coroner BURNS. The Coroner has caused the arrest of JOHN BURLEW, the gate-tender at the crossing, on a charge of causing the death of the child by his negligence.

About 8 P. M., yesterday, car No. 13 of the Grand-street line, Jersey City, ran over and fatally injured a child about five years of age. The driver of the car, MARTIN LEE, was committed to await the result of the injuries of the child.

The Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Newark has granted their pastor, Rev. R. R. MEREDITH, a three-months leave of absence, on account of his ill health, and will pay his expenses at Saratoga for that period.

The Mayor of Newark has issued a proclamation of extermination against all dogs running in the streets unmuzzled.

## ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The President sent to the Senate today the names of seventy-three Midshipmen to be Ensigns, and seventy-one Ensigns to be Masters in the Navy.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 22.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened steady and closed steady. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

| | 12 M. | 2½ P. M. | 5½ P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consols for money | 92¾ | 92½ | 92¾ |
| Consols for account | 92¾@92⅞ | 92½ | 92¾@92⅞ |
| U. S. 5-20s of 1862 | 90⅜ | 90¾ | 90⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old | 89⅛ | 89⅜ | 89⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s of 1867 | 88⅛ | 88⅜ | 88⅛ |
| U. S. 10-40s | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| Ill. Cent. Railroad shares | 113⅛ | 113¼ | 113 |
| Erie Railroad Shares | 20 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ |
| Atl. & Gt. W. R. R. shares | 28½ | .. | 28⅛ |

PARIS, June 22.—The Bourse opened dull—Rentes, 72f. 55c., and closed declining—Rentes, 72f. 20c.

FRANKFORT, June 22.—United States Bonds of 1862 open quiet at 90⅛@90⅜, and closed firm.

LONDON, June 22—5½ P. M.—TALLOW firmer, but not quotably higher. LINSEED-OIL firmer, but not quotably higher. Refined PETROLEUM firm. Calcutta LINSEED firm.

LIVERPOOL, June 22—5¼ P. M.—COTTON opened quiet and closed dull; Middling Uplands opened at 10¼d.@10¼d. and closed at 10¼d.; Middling Orleans opened at 10¼d.@10¼d. and closed at 10¼d.; the sales of the day were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 9d.@10s. 10d. ₱ cental for California White; 9s. 10½d.@9s. 2d. for Red Western No. 2; 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d. for Winter Flour; 24s.@24s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. PROVISIONS—Lard firmer at 63s. 6d. ₱ cwt. PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. ₱ cwt. for common, and 13s. 6d. for fine.

HAVRE, June 22.—COTTON—The market opens quiet and flat for both grades: Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 118f.; Low Middling, afloat, 118f., and closed quiet.

BREMEN, June 22.—The PETROLEUM market opened quiet for Standard White.

HAMBURG, June 22.—PETROLEUM opened quiet and unchanged.

ANTWERP, June 22.—PETROLEUM opened quiet and closed firm at 52½f.

HAVANA, June 22.—EXCHANGE—On London, 14¾@15¼ ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 60 days' sight, 5¼ ₱ cent. premium; on United States, 8 days' sight, in currency, 8½@8¾ ₱ cent. discount; on the United States, short sight, in currency, 6¾ ₱ cent. discount; on the United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, 3¾ ₱ cent. premium; on the United States, short sight, in gold, 5½ ₱ cent. premium.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 22.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 2,300 bbls. at $6 75@$7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25@$7 50 for No. 2 Spring; $7 75@$8 25 for No. 1 Winter; $8 50@$9 for Double Extra; all but one mill are selling at the outside quotations. WHEAT is quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club is held at $1 30@$1 38, and Red Winter at $1 27@$1 40. CORN is quiet; sales, 7,000 bushels, 77c. @ 99c. OATS dull; sales 1,000 bushels Canada at 65c. RYE firm, but quiet. CORN-MEAL—$2 15 for Bolted; $2 05 for Unbolted. ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $18@$19; Shipstuff, $22@$25, and Middlings, $23@$33. ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c., and to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80, and to Albany, $4 40 ₱ ton. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson and $4 50 to New-York. Lake IMPORTS—16,800 bushels Wheat, 9,300 bushels Rye and 966,000 feet Lumber. Canal IMPORTS—7,100 bbls. Flour, 5,300 bushels Wheat, 2,200 bushels Peas and 2,068,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, June 22—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet, but firm; Spring Extras, $4 50@$5 25. WHEAT active and higher, at $1 19@$1 19¼, cash, and $1 21¾, seller July, for No. 2; in the afternoon the market was dull and unchanged. CORN quiet at 82½c. @82¾c., cash, and 83¾c., seller July; in the afternoon the market was quiet and steady at 82c., seller June, and 84c., seller July. OATS quiet and steady at 53c. for No. 2. RYE advancing; sales at 83c.@84c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominal. HIGHWINES quiet and firm at $1 for Iron-bound. PROVISIONS firmer and more active at unchanged rates. Mess Pork, $16 75@$16 87½, and sales at $8 25@$8 75 for common to choice. CATTLE quiet at $5@$8 25 for Butchers' to good smooth shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 2,900 bushels Rye, 2,200 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling Uplands, 24¼c. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $27. FLOUR firm and in good demand; Extras, $5 25@$5 50; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 50@$6 for low grade, $6 75 for choice; Pennsylvania do., $6@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 25@$6 75; Fancy, $7 50@$8. WHEAT held higher; sales Penna. Red at $1 47@$1 50. RYE sells at $1 05@$1 10. CORN advanced 2c.; Yellow, $1 09@$1 10; Mixed Western, $1 06@$1 08. OATS steady; State, 56c. COFFEE and SUGAR unchanged. Molasses—A cargo of Cuba Muscovado sold at 42c. PROVISIONS held firmly, but unchanged. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 18½c.; Refined, 26½c. WHISKY dull at $1 05@$1 06 for Western Iron.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—TOBACCO lower at $7@$8 75 for Planters' Lugs; $7 50@$9 for Common Leaf; $9 25@$10 50 for Medium Dark do.; $12@$20 for Fair to Good Manufacturing do. COTTON dull at 20c.@20¼c. FLOUR in fair demand and firmer; buyers are holding off; the transactions were small. WHEAT is very firm; No. 2 Fall, $1 15@$1 18; No. 1 do., $1 22@$1 22½. CORN, OATS and WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. PORK, $16. BACON—Shoulders, 12½@13½c.; Sides, 17c.@17½c. LARD nominal. CATTLE steady at $4@$7 50 for Good to Choice; $2 75@$3 50 for Inferior and Texas. Live Hogs active at $7 75@$8. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull at 88c.@90c. OATS dull at 55c.@60c., the latter for choice White. RYE, 98c.@$1. COTTON unchanged. TOBACCO in demand; sales 200 bhds. at 5c.@9¼c. for common trash to choice bright Leaf. WHISKY dull at 96c.@$1 for patent to old process. PROVISIONS dull and nominally unchanged. EXCHANGE dull at ¼@1-10 ₱ cent. discount buying.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—COTTON firm, but not higher; Middling, 21c. FLOUR quiet and less firm. WHEAT steady; Maryland, $1 60@$1 75; Pennsylvania, $1 50@$1 52; Western, $1 40@$1 48. CORN drooping; White, $1 18@$1 21; Yellow, $1 11@$1 12. OATS steady at 65c.@66c. RYE, $1 05@$1 15. PROVISIONS firm and entirely unchanged. WHISKY in improved demand at $1 04@$1 05.

MILWAUKEE, June 22.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unsettled at $1 23½ for No. 1, and $1 20 for No. 2, cash and seller July; $1 23½ for No. 2, CORN and BARLEY nominal. RYE easier at 88c. for No. 1. FREIGHTS nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 109,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, June 22.—FLOUR quiet; Choice, $7 50. WHEAT very firm and advance of 1c.; Extra, $1 23½; No. 1, $1 22; Regular, $1 20; Amber, $1 24. CORN dull and nominal. OATS—Western, 57c.; State, 59c. BARLEY, $1 35@$1 50 ₱ central.

MEMPHIS, June 22.—COTTON quiet at 20c.; receipts, 121 bales; exports, 60 bales. FLOUR quiet at $6@$7. CORN dull. Mixed, 95c.@$1; White, $1 05@$1 12½. OATS quiet at 65c. LARD, 17c.@18½c. PORK quiet at $20 50@$21. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Sides, 18½c.@19c.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20c. FLOUR quiet: Extra Family, $6 50. GRAIN nominal and unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. TOBACCO firm; sales, 311 hhds. at $5@$7 80 for frosted to Leaf, and $7 75@$8 50 for Leaf to medium Bright Wrappers.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red, $1 29@$1 29½; No. 2 Red, $1 22. CORN dull at a decline of 1c.; No